

(513) 785-6596



APPEARANCES: 1 2 on behalf of the plaintiff: 3 MICHAEL A. OSTER, JR., ESQ. 4 Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 11th Floor 5 315 High Street Hamilton, Ohio 45011 6 7 on behalf of the defendant: 8 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. Repper, Pagan, Cook 9 1501 First Avenue Middletown, Ohio 45044 10 and RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. 11 Assistant State Public Defender 250 East Broad Street 12 Suite 1400 Columbus, Ohio 43215 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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Transcript of Proceedings Afternoon Session

THE COURT: All right. We're on record in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis. This is CR83-12-0614. Let the record reflect that Von Clark Davis appears with counsel Randall Porter and Melynda Cook-Reich. Representing the State of Ohio at today's hearing is assistant prosecting attorney Michael Oster. Before we begin, counsel, I do have the certification that needs to be sent to the Supreme Court on appointments. Ms. Cook-Reich stopped by earlier to sign, but Mr. Porter we would need your signature on there as well indicating that you have indeed accepted appointment on to the case. Thank you, and we will see that that gets appropriately sent off to the Supreme Court.

For the record, this is Ms. Cook-Reich's first appearance on this matter. We did have a hearing yesterday over the lunch hour at which time we addressed the issue of Mr. Komp's situation, and as I stated at that time if Mr. Komp wishes to petition the Court in some way to seek certification so that he can participate in that manner in the case, he is welcome to do so and the Court will take whatever steps we can take to facilitate that; whatever would be appropriate.

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Also, whatever his relationship is with Mr. Davis, obviously, if he wants to continue to participate on his own right without having been appointed, that is really a matter between him and Mr. Davis and you all I assume. So I just wanted to state that for the record.

one of the issues that we left off with yesterday, we did have a hearing with Mr. Davis regarding the waiver of time requirements in the case, and we went over that on the record to some degree with the assistance of Mr. Porter. However, what the Court was concerned about the applicability of the standard speedy trial waiver forms that we have in cases, and whether that -- and thought that that would probably not be an appropriate form to use in this case, and so I indicated that we would follow-up today.

I worked with my staff attorney and came up somewhat of a form. There was a form presented by Mr. Oster that looked like it had some good language, which I incorporated. I am not sure if the defense has something but if the defense would like to take a look at this hybrid form that we have come up with now to see if that would satisfy your concerns. Mr. Oster, you probably need to look at that as well. Why don't we take a moment, first of all, counsel look that over

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and see if you think it suffices for the situation and if you think that it is legally sufficient, then you can discuss with Mr. Davis whether he wishes to again — yesterday he indicated a willingness to waive these rights, but whether he wishes to do so in writing.

MS. COOK-REICH: Do you want me to have Joe make a copy of this so Mr. Oster can look at this at the same time?

THE COURT: Yeah, why don't we do that. While that copy is being made -- and again that may be too early, I don't imagine counsel has had a whole lot of time to speak and game plan strategy, legal strategies, things like that, but I was going to ask Mr. Porter, Ms. Reich, whether at this point in time you anticipated litigating the issue of how a three-judge panel would be selected.

I understand we may -- you know, there is still a question. I am not asking you to waive any issues you may have about litigating whether it should be a jury or a three-judge panel, but as in any case, we will, well before that issue is determined, do the draw for the three-judge panel so that defense counsel knows who those judges would be. And so I guess I was wondering if you knew whether you were going to litigate whether it should be a random draw or not. And if you were not

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going to litigate that issue, I was going to propose that we go ahead and draw the names of the proposed panel while we are here today, so that you would have that information and I could get that information out to the other judges as expeditiously as possible.

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, at this time

Mr. Porter and I have only had a brief amount of time

to talk in regards to becoming familiar with the case.

I have done nothing other than read the District

Court's decision. We would like to ask to do that at

another time. Apparently, there is also documents that

we are going to get shipped to us and we would like the

opportunity to review those.

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THE COURT: Understood. I just wanted to see if you could affirmatively rule it out. And what you are saying is at this point it's too early to affirmatively ruling out litigating that issue?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Fair enough. Why don't you go ahead and look over the time waiver form, first of all, as to whether it appears to be legally sufficient to accomplish the purpose that it is purported to accomplish.

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MR. PORTER: Mr. Davis has had opportunity to review that and I believe Mr. Porter had gone over a

similar form with him at the jail yesterday and I believe that we would be willing to sign this.

THE COURT: First of all, you are indicating that in defense counsel's opinion, it is a legally sufficient document to accomplish the waiver of time that we are addressing here at this hearing?

MS. COOK-REICH: That's correct, Your Honor. And Mr. Porter has gone over it more extensively with Mr. Davis in regards to the necessity that as we are going to be having a new hearing on this case, we would like to have the opportunity to actually prepare for that and not move it so fast that Mr. Porter and I are not prepared to do so.

THE COURT: Sure. All right. Mr. Oster, I believe that it is substantially similar to what you had put together, so --

MR. OSTER: It is, Your Honor. The only addendum I would possibly make, and after I had sent my proposed time waiver to both the Court and to defense counsel, I did add five sentences in -- or I am sorry -- five words in. I apologize for scaring the Court with five sentencing. At the very last paragraph after the word federal courts there is a comma and any other speedy trial, I added in the words and/or speedy resentencing rights to reflect what this Court talked about

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yesterday as to any case law that may have to deal with speedy resentencing or anything else. The State may just make the request that not only speedy trial but and speedy resentencing rights be added to that part so that we are properly reflecting what is going on here and reflecting what we did talk about yesterday. That would be my error of omission. I apologize to the Court for that.

THE COURT: It's all right. And, you know, for the record, the document obviously will be in the record and will speak for itself and it does reference resentencing earlier in the document, but does the defense have any objection to adding those words in the second to last line right after speedy trial right and/or just -- what is it and/or --

MR. OSTER: And/or speedy resentencing rights.

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor. We have no objection to that. We just want to make sure that this limiting the fact of the time waiver to the fact that we are just waiving the time for the speedy trial purposes and we are not limiting any other issue that we might be raising relative to the case.

THE COURT: Right. We're not going to set it, you know, Star Trek time or anything like that. We are going to still want to move forward as expeditiously as

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This is intended simply to allow the Court possible. 1 to be able to make scheduling decisions based on the 2 attorneys' calendars and the attorneys' opinion on how 3 long it would take them to properly prepare to be able 4 to go forward on the myriad of issues that may present 5 themselves and for the Court to be able to make those 6 scheduling decisions without concern that we are 7 violating the defendant's rights in some other way. 8 And that is really the only reason that we are, I 9 guess, beating on this horse. Fair to say? Why don't 10 we go ahead and add that. Unfortunately, my judicial 11 assistant had to leave early today due to a family 12 emergency and so I am going to have to see if my staff 13 attorney can quickly put that together. Print it back 14 out and then we will have him make that small change 15 and we will be able to hopefully put this issue to 16 rest. 17 well, while we are waiting on that, what other 18 19 20

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well, while we are waiting on that, what other issues did we want to address today? We do at least -- we have accomplished having both attorneys here present on the case, and that is no small task, so we are glad that we are able to move forward in that regard. It appears that we are going to have the time issue resolved. What is counsel seeking by way of further scheduling on this matter today?

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MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, Mr. Porter and I discussed that briefly given lack of information and knowledge we have of the case, what we would like to do today is set another pretrial date and then from there hopefully we can determine what issues we might be pursing and what other further motion hearing dates we might need. THE COURT: I will also indicate -- and Mr. Oster

yourself as well?

MR. OSTER: The only thing the State would like to bring up as we say we are beating a dead horse, I say this every time we are here, but with both attorneys now here and Mr. Davis here, it may be a good time to discuss the Court actually putting an order on granting this new sentencing hearing. The State of Ohio --

THE COURT: Do you think we have to se a date in order to grant the hearing?

MR. OSTER: I don't believe a date would have to be set. I just believe an order and defense counsel may want to weigh in on this as well, but an order stating obviously the case law that has led us here, the procedural posture of this case and that the federal courts have made that order that this Court is aware of that, and pursuant to those is granting the new sentencing hearing which is exactly what the

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original order on July 19th from Judge Graham stated this Court was required to do to satisfy the writ. And the reason obviously the State of Ohio brings this up is the writ is what we are truly here on. The writ states we need to have that granted and while the time waiver will help aid in this case, the State would feel that both that order granting that new sentencing hearing coupled with a time waiver would be what would allow this Court to proceed without any time limitations at that point because it would satisfy the writ and then have a time waiver. The time waiver itself would not satisfy the State to the feeling that there could be no possible other issues. The State would still feel that it would need that order granting the new sentencing hearing coupled with the time waiver in this case.

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THE COURT: All right. Although the time waiver specifically addresses Judge Graham's order, however, I see no harm in preparing an entry indicating that, you know, we certainly intend to follow the directive of the Federal Court and grant the resentencing hearing that has been ordered in this case.

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So defense counsel, do you have -- do you wish to be heard regarding the form of the resentencing entry or the necessity of it?

MS. COOK-REICH: If I may have a second, Your 1 2 Honor. THE COURT: All right. Counsel, do you want to go 3 ahead and take a look at the time waiver form as 4 5 amended? MR. OSTER: Can I approach, Your Honor? 6 Please. 7 THE COURT: MR. OSTER: Thank you. 8 THE COURT: And once you have looked at it, why 9 02:01PM don't you go ahead and give it to them. 10 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we would be fine with 11 just adding it to the time waiver as a sentence that 12 the parties agree because both counsels are signing it 13 and the defendant is signing it. That the parties and 14 defendant agree that this qualifies for the resetting 15 of the resentencing hearing per the Court order and it 16 could be placed at the bottom of the paragraph that 17 actually references the District Court order. 18

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THE COURT: I understand. I think that perhaps the formality and I think it is merely that, quite frankly, the formality of the Court formally putting on an entry indicating that we have accepted jurisdiction over the matter again and have granted a resentencing hearing. It can be very brief. I don't know that it needs to say a whole lot more than that. But simply,

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an entry formalizing the fact that the case has once again been accepted into the Common Pleas Court for the purpose of conducting a resentencing hearing as ordered by the 6th Circuit.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, if I may, the one thing I would say to that is if you look at the direct language it says it is conditioned upon the State of Ohio within 180 days, not necessarily the defense signing anything or anything else. It's conditioned upon the State of There needs to be an action by the State or the Court doing that so the State would assert that we wouldn't feel comfortable just tacking that onto the time waiver. It may be I am anticipating too much or trying to go a step farther. The State is not asking for this and in way to necessary curtail any further motion the defense may have or anything else. The State of Ohio in getting this order is strictly concerned with meeting the 180-day requirement and meeting this writ and not having any problems with that. We are not trying to do anything sly with this order or anything else. We are just trying to get our time satisfied.

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THE COURT: We wouldn't accuse you of being sly.

MR. OSTER: I appreciate that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. COOK-REICH: Certainly understand his 1 position, Your Honor, if that is an entry you would 2 like to place on. 3 THE COURT: Any objection to the State preparing a 4 proposed entry, circulating to you for, you know, your 5 review prior to signing to be signed if you approve it 6 7 as to form? MS. COOK-REICH: No problem, Your Honor. 8 THE COURT: All right. All right. And then we 9 do have the corrected version of time waiver Mr. Oster 02:04PM 10 if you want to take a look at that and let them do 11 their thing with that. 12 MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. Thank you. 13 THE COURT: Mr. Davis, I now have in my hands a 14 two-page form captioned time waiver up here. On the 15 second page it appears to have your signature right 16 here. Is that, in fact, your signature, sir? 17 THE DEFENDANT: That is correct. 18 THE COURT: All right. And prior to signing this 19 form, did you read the entire form? 02:06PM 20 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I did. 21 THE COURT: And did you understand all of the 22 information that was contained in this form? 23 THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do. 24 THE COURT: All right. And you understand that by 25

signing this, you are waiving your right to have us strictly comply with the time requirements set out by the Federal District Court judge as well as any other time requirements that may be construed to apply to this hearing?

THE DEFENDANT: I understand.

THE COURT: All right. And you want me to accept this as evidence of your intent to knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily waive your right to the time limitations established in this case?

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THE DEFENDANT: Yes, I do.

THE COURT: All right. I will go ahead and sign this time waiver indicating that the Court finds that it has been knowingly, intelligently, and voluntarily signed by the defendant. And the Court finds that the defendant has hereby waived the time requirements that would apply to this hearing. All right. Thank you.

MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And we will need to make sure that this gets filed. All right. Having addressed that, we have also addressed the issue of the entry formally accepting jurisdiction of the case and granting the resentencing hearing. In an abundance of caution, does counsel need to discuss amongst themselves and with Mr. Davis, any issues involving Ms. Cook-Reich's status as

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partner with Mr. Pagan?

MR. PORTER: I think I did briefly yesterday. If I could beg the Court 30 seconds to talk about that one more time.

THE COURT: You can have more time than that if you need. We will just take another brief break to allow them to discuss that.

(Off-the-record discussion between defense counsel.)

MR. PORTER: Your Honor, we have reviewed the matter with him again, and he is comfortable with the current status of counsel.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. We will continue with that then. I just wanted to give you the opportunity to raise that here on the record if there was going to be any such issue. All right. Assuming that we have an entry signed that you had previously referenced, now, as far as scheduling future matters in this case, is there any reason why we would not be able to set a date by which counsel would be able to file any motions that they anticipate in this case and then a response date? Any reason why we wouldn't be able to set a deadline by which to file? We are not pushing time issues now, so we can set that I think at a

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comfortable pace for counsel given their workload and

given the need to thoroughly prepare. Is there any reason why we can't do that?

MS. COOK-REICH: There is no reason if you would give us sufficient time to read the record. We would prefer just to set a different pretrial date so that we can at least have the opportunity to begin doing that. But if the Court would like to set that pretrial deadline date, if you would give us -- I don't have a number in my head. I don't know if Mr. Porter does -- sufficient time to read the record and become familiar with the case.

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THE COURT: Sure Mr. Oster, do you have a preference one way or the other once the time issues are resolved?

MR. OSTER: Once the order is signed and granted and we have the time waiver now I don't actually an opinion as to whether I would have another pretrial or have motions be met. Either way is fine.

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THE COURT: I will indicate also, counsel, that through some diligent efforts of my bailiff, we were able to locate a file from the Clerk of Court's office. There are two boxes in my chambers in the corner that counsel would certainly have access to. Those are public records obviously. It's the file from the Clerk of Court's office and I had it brought down for

purposes of this hearing. But certainly, you would have access to be able to review any and all documents that are contained in there, as well as any other transcripts or other matters that are pertinent to the record that you need to review.

MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: We are expecting to receive the volumes from the Chicago attorney who handled that.

So we may not need that, but I would ask the question:

Are you intending to send the file back up to the

THE COURT: It is my intent as long as we are dealing with this matter to retain those boxes in that corner of my chambers and to have any newly filed matters perhaps be kept separately by the clerk's office ultimately to be married up once this matter is concluded.

Clerk's office that they would then send over to the

archives and who knows where they put it?

I think the fact that we are putting this entry on kind of regranting the sentencing hearing may put the case back on an active status with the clerk's office anyway so that they would not archive it. That may be additional benefit to the entry that you were discussing.

MR. PORTER: There isn't a lot of track records

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for the State of Ohio of cases being sent back from the 6th Circuit especially going to three-judge panels, so there will be a lot of issues coming up that may appear minor to the Court, but could be significant to the parties.

THE COURT: And my view is if they are significant to the parties they are significant to the Court.

MR. PORTER: The concern that at Lee I will say that I have, is since you will be involved in the trial resentencing however phrase we want to use at this time, that it would probably be the best practice that the Court not read transcript from the first trial, since that will put evidence before the Court that I don't think should be before the Court. That trial has been reversed, at least the sentencing has been reversed.

THE COURT: Any reason why the Court would not be able to review matters that occurred during the trial phase?

MR. PORTER: It became -- I have been in involved in just one of these and I think there are only three or four that have gone back. I was involved in one in Hamilton County and it settled, but one of the issues that was left open and didn't get resolved before the settlement, is what access to the facts that the trier

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of fact should or should not have. And I would have 1 some deep concern about the Court accessing a 2 transcript that may or may not be introduced into 3 It's currently an open question I believe 4 under Ohio jurisprudence of what the prosecutor gets to 5 put it in or doesn't get to put in with respect to a 6 resentencing. I certainly don't mean my remarks as any 7 disrespect to the Court. I just think that it could 8 cause a large issue later on especially if the 9 prosecutor is permitted to introduce some facts and I 10 don't know in what form and the Court has, in fact, 11 read what went on previously. 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

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THE COURT: All right. Well, in that regard, let me just indicate for the record that I have yet to take the lids off of either of those boxes, so I don't know if there are transcripts in there or not, or if it is simply the types of, you know, pleadings that normally end up in the clerk's file discovery, subpoenas being issued, returns, those kind of things. I don't know what is in there. And since counsel believes that there may be some issue, I will keep it that way until we have resolved that issue.

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MS. COOK-REICH: And again we are in an awkward position in that we just get on the case ourselves, so I can't -- neither of us are in a position to tell you

what is in the transcript. And for either of us to consent at this time would be very bad form professionally.

THE COURT: I would rather error on the side of caution, honor your concern until we are able to determine whether or not it's present here. So I have no problem with that. I don't think the State has any problem with that.

MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: You can have access to those boxes to review them, but for the time being I will refrain from doing so. All right.

So it sounds to me like the preference of the defense is to set one additional pretrial hearing so that you can get up to speed on the case to catch up, so to speak, on what has transpired in this case over the past 24 or so years. So why don't we go ahead and set one additional pretrial hearing with the idea being that in the interim period, I will sign an entry that is proposed along the lines of what the State said. Obviously I could do that today if you prepare it today.

MR. OSTER: To that regard, Your Honor, maybe I should wait until defense counsel is finished conferring, but I want to just make the record clear

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and I believe I heard it correctly, but wanted to make sure I understood and don't leave here without making sure this was. I thought I heard the defense say that the prosecution obviously preparing that order, having it come down to, Your Honor and Your Honor signing that order granting it, they have no objection to that.

THE COURT: That is correct. I did indicate that

THE COURT: That is correct. I did indicate that they would have an opportunity to review it and approve it as to form.

MS. COOK-REICH: That's correct.

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MR. OSTER: I wanted to make sure that -- coming from the prosecutor's office down to Your Honor, Your Honor granting it, was not objected to.

MS. COOK-REICH: You are going to send it to us first?

MR. OSTER: I will send it to you. But just that the procedure itself, that there --

THE COURT: And the reason for that, I am indicating on the record that I intend to grant the rehearing and to accept jurisdiction over the case. I don't feel that I have a choice in the matter anyway. It's simply going to be a matter of the wording, and so as long as the defense has had the opportunity to review it, I don't see any harm in having the State take the first shot at drafting that wording.

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MR. OSTER: And again, I apologize and Your Honor 1 will probably get a little sick of this assistant 2 prosecutor, but coming from the appellate division, a 3 lot of times I just want to make sure the record is 4 clear since I harp on other people, I would hate to be 5 quilty of it myself. 6 THE COURT: If I get sick of you, it probably has 7 nothing to do with the appellate division. Just 8 9 kidding. I am trying to figure out, when -- give me a rough 10 idea of what counsel would like to come back and feel 11 that -- because what I would like to do at the next 12 hearing is then take a substantial step towards setting 13 a full scheduling order in the case to include the 14 ultimate hearing date, to include a briefing schedule 15 for motions, to include a date for oral argument or the 16 presentation of evidence on any of those motions, all 17

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MS. COOK-REICH: If we could set it for the last week of January, Your Honor.

case sufficiently to set those dates?

of those matters that we would normally take up. And

so how much time do you think it would take counsel to

be able to familiarize yourself with the history of the

THE COURT: Any objection to that, Mr. Oster?

MR. OSTER: The only thing I may add to that, Your

Honor, if it is going to be the last week in January, we may well just ask for it to be that first week in February. I believe I maybe having co-counsel join me and that co-counsel may be around come February 4th, the week of, which is that first week in February. But if we need to do in January, as we are just setting times, I don't think that is a problem here either. Just wanted to state that on the record for all parties.

MS. COOK-REICH: We are fine with the next week in

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MS. COOK-REICH: We are fine with the next week in February, Your Honor. The only date that I cannot do it would be Tuesday, the 5th.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. OSTER: I will say that the 4th and the 6th then would be our preference, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I currently have a civil bench trial scheduled for the 4th and being a bench trial I could take a break from that really at any point in time. So what time during the day would be most convenient to counsel? I know you will be traveling down from Columbus, Mr. Porter, so I imagine the afternoon on Monday 4th.

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MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, please.

THE COURT: Do we want to go ahead and set that for maybe the 2:00 range. I may even have the bench

trial concluded by that time.

MR. OSTER: That's fine with the State, Your Honor.

THE COURT: This matter is set for hearing at 2:00 PM, February 4th, 2008. I will indicate that the defendant waived all time requirements in the case on the record and in writing. The Court to sign an entry re-assuming jurisdiction and granting a resentencing hearing. That is just summarizing the matters that we took up at this hearing. If counsel would approach and sign the pretrial order.

02:24PM

MR. PORTER: We have another issue we would like to address, And this may fit in the category of housekeeping, but certainly should not be delegated to what we normally refer to as housekeeping.

I was advised by Mr. Davis yesterday when we met prior to the hearing that he had been left in a cold room for approximately four hours, in a room without heat. I then I met with him afterwards yesterday and was informed that the local jail removed all his OSP clothing when he arrived. They gave him an orange jumpsuit. They didn't give him socks. It's my understanding and I will take his word for it that he doesn't have anything on underneath the orange jumpsuit. He has not been given any soap. He has not

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been given any other toiletries. To be honest with you and I apologize to Mr. Davis, to miss this significance of this until I was outside this morning bright and early and had a heavy leather jacket on and thought of Mr. Davis who is there in a skimpy, short sleeve jumpsuit with nothing on underneath it.

THE COURT: And he gets the benefit of being able to come in through sally ports where he is not exposed to elements, but that being said --

MR. PORTER: It is certainly still unacceptable that he -- the sock that he has on today are borrowed. He doesn't have any toilet items. He is unable to shower and that is certainly at least from my limited perspective, unacceptable. I have never gone about that -- ran into this problem in another county. And I am unclear about how to go to solve the problem. doesn't, to be honest with you, appear to be defense counsel's problem. If the jail is housing him, they ought to at least give him sufficient items and sufficient clothing, and would like the matter corrected in the future so he doesn't sit cold, so he has socks of his own, and so he is able to bathe on his And I truly do not believe that is too much to own. ask.

THE COURT: All right. Well, okay. Thank you

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for raising the issue. I obviously have no independent information as to what the practice is over there with regard to Mr. Davis or what reasons there maybe for how they are handling Mr. Davis, but if you believe it is an issue, I would certainly welcome you — we can have an evidentiary hearing on that and you would be able to present evidence as to what you believe the circumstances are that are inappropriate and if the State feels that there is evidence to be put on to suggest that it is appropriate, we can deal with that issue as well.

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Certainly, I would expect that Mr. Davis would be given the same courtesies and rights while housed at the Butler County Jail that any other inmate would have. And if he doesn't have that, then, you know, that is inappropriate. But I don't know if we are considered luxurious or skimpy by other counties' standards. I am not --

MR. PORTER: I just don't know how denying someone soap -- it is one of the most basic things of life.

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THE COURT: I don't know what the circumstances are. And other than you saying it here, I don't have any evidence before me as to what is transpiring or is not transpiring. If you think that it rises to the level of an issue that you really need to bring before

me, then, you know, you are welcome, like I said, to set that matter for hearing. We can have an evidentiary hearing and determine what the appropriate course of action should be.

In the meantime, of course, I will take it upon myself to reiterate to the transport officers that, of course, I would expect that he would enjoy this same rights and privileges that any other person of his status would have at the jail. There may be some differences between people that are pretrial, people that are there that have been transported from other facilities, people, you know, in different security levels that may apply. I'm not sure. But whatever a person, another person, or any other person of his status would be able to enjoy, he should be able to enjoy as well.

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MR. PORTER: I have learned from Mr. Oster so the appellate record is clear on this, Mr. Davis today is dressed in a jumpsuit, which has for lack of a better term a plunging neck line. He has what I would refer to as flip-flops. He has on a pair of white socks, which I understand was -- he borrowed from another inmate and hopefully I am not jeopardizing Mr. Davis or the other inmate when I shared the information that he borrowed the socks. And I believe I mentioned it was a

02:29PM

short sleeve shirt. If the conditions continue, then we will accept the Court's offer and we will go ahead with that evidentiary hearing on the matter.

I would also indicate for the appellate record that the escorting deputy while the Court made its recent statement about whether he was being treated any differently or not, was shaking his head, no. So I am only to assume at least from the shake of the head is that this is standard procedure in the Butler County Jail that we, in fact, deny people the basics.

02:30PM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, I would object to that statement. That is not evidence here. That is an observation. We don't know why he is doing that. Furthermore, the State is not aware of any of this. We were never contacted that there was any problem. I never heard that there was a request made by Mr. Porter to any of the deputies asking for that or anything else. While I don't want this situation to go if it is a problem and I would agree that if there is a problem, we would want it addressed. We would simply ask to be asked. If there is a situation like that, we will try correct what we can. But as to the deputy and what they may or may not have done, we would ask that -- we would object to that and ask for that to be stricken.

02:30PM

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THE COURT: Well, it's certainly speculative on

your part to interpret from 40 feet away what any gestures, that I obviously am not privy to because I am looking at you, what gestures the transport officer may or may not have made. So -- and as far as then assuming what that means, it's purely speculative, Mr. Porter. And so as long as the record reflect that as well, then I think I am satisfied in that regard.

I will also indicate that the clothing that Mr.

Davis is wearing, is garb that this Court sees in about every case. So I think that -- I don't think it's inappropriate to indicate that that is the standard jail garb that I see 20 or 30 times a week probably on prisoners in the Butler County Jail.

02:31PM

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, if I could speak to that. As Mr. Porter is not from this county that I have practiced in for 11 years, I advised Mr. Porter that it was my opinion and my experience and at least in the last couple of years that it is common practice of the Butler County Sheriff's Department to not provide the shampoo and the toothpaste; that they provide it a commissary. As well as the socks, underwear and undergarment shirt. I believe what Mr. Porter is speaking of is that he came from his facility here with some of those things and they would not allow him to have those. And we are talking about warmth and

02:32PM

things of that nature, as well as cleanliness. I advised that maybe one possible solution, because he is being transported down here and he may not be able to — has not been allowed to have those things, is that the next time that he knows that he is going to be down here, I could certainly go and purchase those items and drop them off at the jail and then bill those out to the county expense at the end of the matter. That is my personal experience. I didn't see the deputy nod or not, but I know from my experience, that other clients have told me those things.

02:32PM

THE COURT: All right. Well, we certainly, as I indicated, would want Mr. Davis to have the same rights and enjoy the same privileges that any other person of his status would have. If there have been any different treatment, I would certainly hope that is based on some contingency, such as the fact that he was transported from another facility, and they have certain security issues or other issues or rules that apply. I think that in the short-term it would will be remedied by the fact that he will be transported back to the institution until we are ready for the other hearing. And if, counsel, there is more to be presented on this issue, like I said, feel free to, if you do not believe that you can remedy it by virtue of

02:33PM

making a request or handling it the way Ms. Cook-Reich indicated, file a motion and we will hear it.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, one other thing I would add to that, is the reason that Mr. Davis was here at that time is the transport order that we put on tried to get him here early. The hearing before that we had, I will try to make sure I make this right for the record, I believe the November 5th hearing we had, we wanted to make sure that Mr. Davis could come over in time so that Mr. Porter could consult with him. So it was our office that asked for him to be here at 8:30 so that he was here and more than available to be consulted with.

02:34PM

Obviously, if that is ever going to be a problem we can try to take care of that from our end as well. If the State aided in that part of it, we will be more than happy to fix that, but I would just like to say that was why the transport order was like that. My understanding from that hearing was that they would have liked him here early to discuss things with him. And if that is too early, again, we are more than happy to have people speak to us, and try to take care of that situation if we can.

02:34PM

THE COURT: All right. Anything more?

MR. PORTER: I have nothing, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I think that the record is sufficient in that regard. If counsel would approach, then, and sign the pretrial order, please.

Counsel, then is there anything further that we need to take up today on the record? Otherwise we will be adjourned on this matter until February 4th at 2:00 PM. The defendant to be transported back to the State facility between now and the next hearing. We will make sure that we have him transported back for that next hearing. And in the interim period, I will be ultimately signing an entry that has been reviewed by both counsel regarding the granting of the rehearing. Anything further?

02:35PM

MS. COOK-REICH: One thing, Your Honor. Is it possible to have an order to have Mr. Davis remain here at least until Friday morning so that I might have an opportunity to see him while he is still in the county. I had something cleared from my schedule and I could go over and see him on Thursday.

02:36PM

THE COURT: I'm just now concerned about the other issues that have been raised. And, you know, I don't want to be put between a rock and a hard place that by granting your request, I am in some way not adequately addressing his other needs.

MS. COOK-REICH: I discussed that with Mr. Davis and he would like an opportunity to stay and he will --

THE COURT: Obviously, if the Court needs -- or if Court's intervention is needed in some manner, get ahold of the prosecutor, get ahold of me and we will handle it by way of hearing.

MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The defendant will stay here until

MR. OSTER: Just two very small things. First one, just note for the record at certain times defense counsel turned off their microphone so that their microphone probably wasn't working right. The court reporter's transcript will probably be the easiest thing for purposes of the record in this case. Just so that is noted in case it ever becomes an issue. I don't anticipate it.

The second thing would be I know that we have decided pursuant to what the defense felt as far as not pulling random draw or something else as to the three judges, the State did a little bit of research on that; didn't know if the Court wanted to hold off on that, or would like the case cites to look at. Any way the Court would like to handle that.

THE COURT: We will wait until the issue is before

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the Court by way of motion.
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                   MR. OSTER: That's fine, Your Honor.
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                 MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you.
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                   THE COURT: Anything further --
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                MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.
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                   THE COURT: -- I hesitate to say. All right.
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                MR. OSTER: Nothing on the State's part.
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                   THE COURT: We will be adjourned on this matter.
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              We can go off record.
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               (Hearing concluded at this time 2:38 p.m.)
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1	STATE OF OHIO)
2) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
3	COUNTY OF BUTLER)
4	I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am
5	a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within
6	the State of Ohio.
7	I further certify that these proceedings were
8	taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time
9	and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to
10	typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true
11	and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and
12	ability.
13	I further certify that I am not related to any of
14	the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
15	result of the action hereof.
16	Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 24th day of
17	December, 2009.
18	Lun VI PART
19	JiX M. Cutter, RPR
20	Official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
21	Hamilton, Ohio 45011
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COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2.1 JAN -8 F1 2:41 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 2 HHH ESTON 3 CLERII OF CULTURE 4 STATE OF OHIO, Case No. CR-1983-12-0614 Plaintiff, 5 CA 09-10-263 6 TILED BUTLER CO. HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF VS. 7 COURT OF APPEALS 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, 14M 0 8 2013 ORIGINAL IMAGED 9 Defendant. CINDY CARPENTER CLERK OF COURTS 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 MOTION HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 18 MARCH 6, 2008 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

> JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

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APPEARANCES: 1 2 On behalf of the plaintiff: 3 MICHAEL A. OSTER, JR., ESQ. 4 DAN EICHEL, ESQ. Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 5 11th Floor 315 High Street 6 Hamilton, Ohio 45011 7 on behalf of the defendant: 8 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 9 Repper, Pagan, Cook 1501 First Avenue 10 Middletown, Ohio 45044 and 11 RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. Assistant State Public Defender 12 250 East Broad Street Suite 1400 13 Columbus, Ohio 43215 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

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Transcript of Proceedings Afternoon Session

THE COURT: We're on record in State of Ohio vs.

Von Clark Davis. This is CR83-12-0614. For the record, Von Clark Davis appears personally with counsel Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich. For the State, they are represented by their assistant county prosecutors

Michael Oster and Dan Eichel. Good afternoon, counsel.

Refresh my recollection. On our overall pretrial schedule in this case, I know we are here today for the limited purpose of addressing some additional or some issues regarding appropriation of funds. We wanted to handle those separately and early enough so that the experts, assuming that funds are provided -- can get to work and allow us to be able to accomplish things along the time line we originally set.

was there anything further that we were going to take up today above and beyond that according to the schedule?

MS. COOK-REICH: I had a notation that we were going to do the three-judge pull today.

MR. OSTER: As did I as well, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I believe that I have a bucket available. Let me make sure that we have all of the

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names in there. We can take that up as well. All right.

Correct me if I am wrong, but is there an agreement that Judge Sage would be not appropriate to be in the pull since he was a prosecutor in the original action?

MS. COOK-REICH: If there were no agreement, we would certainly file a written motion to that effect.

He should be recused.

THE COURT: Do you wish to argue that?

MR. EICHEL: We agree with that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Any other judges that you can think of? I have Judge Spaeth, Oney, Hedric, Powers, Pater, anyone in that group that you know of that has any conflict or any reason why they would not be able to preside, if indeed it is a three-judge panel that hears the case?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, as you are aware,

Judge Powers is my former law partner. I haven't had

any cases with him in this calendar year. I don't know

whether he is still recusing himself from our cases.

THE COURT: I think the law contemplates about a one-year period after a person -- that is what I was informed is that it contemplates not hearing cases with former law partners or affiliates for a period of one

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year. We are beyond that time period.

MS. COOK-REICH: We are beyond that, Your Honor, THE COURT: Are you raising an issue in that

regard?

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MR. EICHEL: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, we can take that up in a moment. First, I know that we have a motion to be heard ex-parte. And, counsel, what I would ask initially, although there have been occasions where I have granted ex-parte hearing in these -- in capital litigation. I haven't found that it is always necessary to do so. I believe the law contemplates a situation where the defense should not be place in a position where essentially they would have to reveal trial strategy issues, things like that, that they wouldn't have otherwise been forced to reveal had they been able to retain the expert privately. And so, obviously I wouldn't want to get into a situation where we would be discussing that, but I am noting for the record that there is not going to be a trial on the matter, the underlying -- there has already been a conviction and a finding of guilt and we are at a mitigation phase, so that may factor in or may at least lessen some of the concerns with regard to trial strategy since we are really talking about mitigation

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strategy. But with that being said, I mean, are you arguing that we have to go into an ex-parte hearing immediately, or generally I am inclined to grant these motions early on based on, you know, just showing -- making a prima facia showing of the Mason standards in Ohio, and the Ake standards and then if there is a requirement to come back for additional funds and you require an ex-parte hearing, I would consider that separately. I guess I am trying to figure out where you are at on this counsel.

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MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, we would request a full ex-parte hearing on all of the funds that we are requesting. We believe that although the word trial strategy is used, that also is applicable to the mitigation trial strategy. We believe it is our client's right not to have that available to the prosecutor prior to the time in which we are deciding to go use an expert.

THE COURT: Well, the problem is, I can't even tell from the motion what experts you are requesting. Like what areas you are requesting. I mean, I have to be able to at least make a preliminary determination.

03:05PM

MS. COOK-REICH: In general, we are requesting funds for obviously a mitigation specialist, an investigator, and mental health experts. In regards to

the specific mental health experts, we would like an ex-parte on that and I can tell you that we are interviewing and determining which ones we may proceed forward on.

THE COURT: All right. State wish to be heard?

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, obviously the State filed a motion, which hopefully this Court has at least been able to get --

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. OSTER: The State obviously addressed the fact that multiple states have ruled that there is no constitutional right for this, and we have cited numerous cases for that proposition. Secondly, it seemed the State to be a twofold argument that the defense put forward, the first issue being that right of self incrimination, which in this case, there is already been a guilty finding, which has been affirmed by multiple courts. So the state is having trouble seeing where a self incrimination could be seen by Mr. Eichel and myself sitting here today listening to which experts were needed.

I think the second, when it goes to the theory of the case or I think what would be put in quotation marks is you know that for layman's terms, cat out of the bag type argument, this case has already had a jury 03:06PM

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-- or a panel finding of guilt. It's had a mitigation hearing in 1983. A mitigation hearing in 1989. It has gone through the Court systems. The 6th Circuit wrote its decision saying why specifically this had to come back, which details what evidence will be allowed to be put on. Obviously, the prison records of the defendant in this case. To the State it's hard to see where the proverbial cat out of the bag is in this case, as it has already gone through that many stages.

It's not the case I think as we had put on the

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It's not the case I think as we had put on the record before of a typical case. Most people in this courtroom have never seen a case quite of this procedural posture. And I don't think it is the type of case and it would be the State's position that these typical arguments hold in light all of that, that I have put on the record here today, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Well, yeah, I think it is a fair statement that, you know, most of us in here haven't seen a case in this procedural posture and I don't want to see it again.

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MR. PORTER: We would like an opportunity to address those arguments, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. PORTER: The first is, I am currently
litigating another case with Mr. Oster, so I may be

reading something into his argument that at least having seen it another case from him, as I don't think there is anything in that 6th Circuit opinion that limits what evidence we could put before you with respect to the new sentencing hearing.

THE COURT: Well, yeah. My understanding is that it is a resentencing and that it is a, you know, a de novo hearing. It is a resentencing de novo.

MR. PORTER: Secondly is, there has been a reference to Red, as I will call him, having forfeited his Fifth Amendment right. I am under no law that knows that he has forfeited his right to self incrimination with respect to this resentencing hearing. He certainly also has a right to his Sixth Amendment right to counsel at the new hearing, which would again protect our privileged communications with him.

with respect to the cat out of the bag argument is we plan, at least tentatively, of going in new areas with respect to the sentencing hearing that this Court holds in August. To think that we are just going to put on the same evidence that was put on at the prior hearing, would certainly mean that this Court would have to do the hearing yet again because that would amount to ineffective assistance of counsel.

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The Court -- the State has cited you to some cases and I would like to discuss those with you if I could, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: And that, the prosecution is — what I try to do is group them by jurisdiction. They cited you, Your Honor, to a number of cases. And I think we need to start with the U.S. Supreme Court case of Ake vs. Oklahoma. And I am quoting from page 82 to page 83. Quote, When the defendant is able to make an ex-parte threshold showing to the trial court that his sanity is likely to be a significant factor in his defense, the need for assistance of a psychiatrist is readily available. So I would suggest to the Court strongly that the U.S. Supreme Court itself in Ake recognized the right to an ex-parte hearing.

THE COURT: There is a difference between recognizing a right under certain circumstances and indicating that it is constitutionally required in all circumstances. Wouldn't you agree?

MR. PORTER: I understand, but again, it's Ake's coming out of a case coming out of Oklahoma. The only thing that the U.S. Supreme Court would be addressing in Ake would not be a state statutory right. It would have to be a federal constitutional right since that is

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the only way that the U.S. Supreme Court would have jurisdiction over this case.

THE COURT: I remember reading some cases,
subsequent to the, you call it Ake, and I have always
referred to it as Ake, I don't know which one is right.
You may be right. It proposed that the reason that
language is in Ake is because there is a federal
statutory requirement for an ex-parte hearing that they
may have been assuming would apply in state scenarios
as well. I know there are other states as well as the
federal system that have a statutory requirement. The
state of Ohio, to my knowledge, does not have a
statutory requirement, but recognizes that under
certain circumstances, an ex-parte hearing may be
appropriate. Now, that is my understanding of the law.

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MR. PORTER: That is correct with respect to some Court's speculating that was an assumption by the U.S. Supreme Court. I think it is a dangerous assumption, again, since they are addressing a case out of Oklahoma, and why they would be assuming that federal statute comes into may or the two statutes are similar. Certainly, somewhat demeans the U.S. Supreme Court that they would be making assumptions such as the same.

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I would also like to discuss some of the cases cited by the State, because I think they are helpful.

And the first is, and I am going to group them together by jurisdiction, if I could, Your Honor. The first being State vs. Fitz, which is a North Carolina case. And the Court talks about that it may -- while they didn't find it a constitutional right, the Court found that it was a preferred procedure to go ex-parte. And then I think it is important to look at how North Carolina continues to apply Fitz. And if the Court would go onto -- and again this is a case cited by the State, State of Ohio North Carolina vs. White. And in White, the Court cites to State vs. Ballard, which we cited in our memorandum. And I am on -- when I am looking at Ballard, I am looking at page 277, Your Honor.

03:13PM

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PORTER: And I meant to bring a copy with Ballard with me this morning. I did not. The North Carolina, courts have recognized that -- the way I read Ballard -- is that there is an absolute right to an ex-parte hearing when you are talking about mental health professionals. And the reason for that is as opposed to an investigator, when you are sharing work product with the Court with respect to the need for a mental health professional, you are talking about things that, in fact had gone on in the defendant's

03:14PM

mind, the way he was processing information, and that certainly implicates his Fifth Amendment rights. And again, I would repeat for the Court, is, in fact, that we are requesting mental health assistance in this matter. And that it is our position -- I am sorry. I lost my train of thought for a minute. It is certainly our position that the Fifth Amendment will apply to the resentencing hearing.

And the case of *State vs. Garner*, cited by the State again, the Court in that case -- and I am on page 695 to 696 -- again, recognizes the right to go ex-parte when dealing with a mental health professional. So to the extent that those courts, this Court finds those cases relevant, with respect to the issue of ex-parte, it speaks in the terms of we have an absolute right with respect to a mental health professional.

The prosecution also cited the Court to the case of State of Tennessee vs. Smith. And that case is certainly distinguishable, because as this Court has just mentioned briefly, Tennessee is one of those jurisdictions with respect to there is a right to go ex-parte.

The prosecution cited this Court to two Virginia cases. Excuse me, Your Honor. And it is always

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interesting to look at the jurisprudence of those states in which they actively execute their citizens. They cite you to Weeks vs. Virginia. And in Weeks, I agree with the prosecution's reading that they held that there was no right to go ex-parte to the Court with respect to experts. But they do it in one paragraph and site the reader back to the Ramdass vs. Commonwealth. And if you go back to read -- and the State, I believe, cites Ramdess, when you go back to Ramdass, it is pretty much of a one-paragraph issue, and what it does -- two paragraphs, excuse me, Your Honor -- and cites the Court back to the O'Dell decision. And when you go back to read the O'Dell decision, and the full cite is O'Dell vs. Coommonwealth, 364 SE 2d. 491. The decision itself, which is really the original decision cited by all of the Virginia cases, has nothing to do with the ex-parte appointment of experts. There is one additional jurisdiction that the prosecutor cited this Court to, and both of them were two Arizona cases. And in those cases, there is a little discussion, and what the Court basically came down to is that the Supreme Court of Arizona found that defense counsel could not ethically meet with defense counsel for purposes of an ex-parte funding hearing. I suggest that doesn't control in

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this case, I am also aware and I assume that at the most recent judges' conference there was a presentation regarding an ex-parte conversation case that came out of the Ohio Supreme Court recently in the case of State vs. Roberts. And I am sorry I don't have a cite to it. I gather it has been the mention of some judges. I think the case is distinguishable, but I would like to talk a minute about the case.

returned a death verdict and the prosecutor,

In Roberts what it occurred is, that the jury had

prosecutors, and the trial judge, Judge Stewart decided

12 they would get together and jointly draft the

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sentencing opinion. The Ohio Supreme Court opinion
really doesn't do justice on what occurred in the case.

really doesn't do justice on what occurred in the case.

Defense counsel was not aware of the ex-parte process.

Defense counsel was not aware of the ex-parte process.

At sentencing the Judge, before asking defense counsel

or the defendant if they had anything to say, started

to read the death opinion into the record. Defense

19 counsel noticed that every time the Judge turned his

page, the prosecutor was likewise turning the page and

at some point defense counsel stood up and objected.

The Judge, Judge Stewart, stood up and said gosh, I'm

23 sorry, we forgot to tell you about the drafting

process. And the judge at that point said will, there

is only one or two versions, the prosecutor said three

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596 03:18FM

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or four. The Judge then went into chambers, met with defense counsel and the prosecutor and we heard there were four or five, then we heard there were six or seven. And the case got reversed. But I think the case is substantially different, because in that case, what was going on is there was drafting of a sentencing opinion, which had certainly affected the defendant, as well as the prosecution.

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In this case, and it's been our presentation in the motion is that the funding issue that we are asking to approach, asking to approach this Court ex-parte, does not relate to the prosecution. So, in fact, the Roberts decision has no relevancy to the issue that is currently before the Court. I understand that there are disciplinary proceedings pending against the Judge and prosecutor which are going forward in evidentiary hearing in March. I don't think it has any relevancy to the issue before this Court. Thank you, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Porter. Let me just ask the prosecutor, I don't need you to respond to the recitation of the case law, but what is the State's position regarding the underlying issue of the appropriateness of the Court providing funds for expert assistance in this matter?

MR. OSTER: I don't think the State has any

objection necessarily for funds being furnished for what is necessary and that is Your Honor's decision and your discretion, and I think that, you know, in these type cases I think that, you know, typically funds will be given by the discretion of the trial court as to what is necessary. The State has no objection to the Court using its discretion.

THE COURT: All right. And I guess the only question I would have is typically I know the Court will entertain motions for an investigator and a mitigation specialist and if appropriate if there is an issue that is raised, a mental health expert. But normally the investigator, in my experience, assists in trial preparation; the mitigation specialist assists in preparation for mitigation phase materials. And then obviously the mental health expert would also apply in mitigation. I guess, whether you have a position on the appropriateness of funds for an investigator, when there is not a trial to be had versus simply — not to diminish the importance of it, but it is the mitigation phase. It is one part of the trial, not the entire trial.

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MR. EICHEL: If Your Honor, please, it's my understanding of what a mitigation specialist does, is that part of the -- that is the way it has been

explained to us by defense attorneys in the past, they do the investigation for the mitigation. Whereas the Court traditionally is appointed an investigator on the facts of the case to go during for a -- the guilt phase as to use that -- to use that term, I object to use that term. Investigator would be rather limited to mitigation, so I don't know that there is a real difference between the words. We are just using different words to describe the same thing.

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THE COURT: All right. Without going into defense strategy, can you explain to me why you would need a separate investigator or a mitigation specialist as opposed to a mitigation specialist alone? Is there -- I mean, if it is a matter of funding, then, you know, perhaps, additional funds could be appropriated for the mitigation specialist if need be, but I think I am just trying to figure out why you would need both.

MR. PORTER: And I assume gathering the prosecutor's remarks, is because they see this case as being different. I think at some point, I am gathering the State is going to, whoever the trier of fact is, whether it be a three-judge panel or a jury, is going to try to put into evidence, the facts from the underlying conviction.

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THE COURT: I don't know.

MR. PORTER: That's the only way that -- and that is an open question of how you do it in these particular cases, but because the State is going to try to put into evidence some of those facts, at that point, I think it becomes an obligation upon us to, in fact, reinvestigate at the trial phase to be able to address those facts as they come in.

MS. COOK-REICH: If I could add one further response, I believe in the Harvey Johnson case, Mr. Piper came down and indicated that he believed that the mitigation specialist's job was solely to help develop the theme of mitigation and not to investigate whatsoever.

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In this particular case, we will need an investigator to help us locate witnesses and continue to pursue that, and we would ask for funds for both of those things.

THE COURT: Do you have proposed individuals with information as to their hourly billing rates available?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, I would propose Jason Quinlan who I have used in the past and this Court has approved him. Off the top of my head, I don't remember his hourly rate, but I thought it was \$65. It is the same as it was in the Harvey Johnson matter.

And Mr. Porter can speak as to the mitigation

rter can speak as to the mitigation

specialist.

MR. PORTER: What we would propose is we would use a mitigation investigator at the office. His policy to charge for that would be \$35 an hour. And would be asking for a hundred hours.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. And then with regard to mental health expert?

MS. COOK-REICH: We don't wish to disclose --

THE COURT: Do you have it available in an entry for me?

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MS. COOK-REICH: We do not yet. As I indicated when we first spoke, we would like ex-parte on that because we would choose not to advise the prosecutor and which fields we are looking and Mr. Porter and I are still seeking particular experts.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, so you don't -- is it that you don't want to reveal at this time, or you don't have one at this time? It sounded like you said you are still seeking.

MS. COOK-REICH: A little bit of both, Your Honor.

I can stand here and advise the Court that we are, in
fact, going to use mental health experts. We have not
yet narrowed the field.

THE COURT: All right. This is what I am going to do: For the time being, I am going to deny the request

03:25PM

for ex-parte, for an ex-parte hearing because -- as to the motion for an investigator, as to the motion for a mitigation specialist. What I will -- I am going to grant the motions of the defense. I'm going to initially limit the investigator to a cap of \$1,000 at the hourly billing rate indicated, which I assume would be the same as the Johnson case.

MS. COOK-REICH: It is, Your Honor.

THE COURT: With regard to a mitigation specialist, same order; that I am going to cap it initially at a dollar figure of \$2,500 with the proviso that should, as the case develops, counsel require additional funds, that they can reapproach the Court, they can request an ex-parte hearing, which may or may not be granted depending on the circumstances, and upon good cause shown, may be entitled to additional funds. But again, it would be on the basis of good cause shown.

with regard to the mental health expert, what I am going to ask counsel to do is to -- I do not want to grant an order without knowing who I'm appointing, what their billing rate is, maybe even what their background is. If it is someone that is unfamiliar to the Court that has not been appointed by the Court previously, I would imagine that the Court may want to know a little

03;27PM

03:28PM

bit more information about their background, a CV, something like that. And I may grant this in terms of an ex-parte hearing to be able to review that. I need to know the initial information first.

MS. COOK-REICH: Obviously, Your Honor, that is part of what we don't wish to disclose to the prosecutor in regards to who we are looking at, their CV.

THE COURT: I understand. I'm not asking you to reveal that to counsel or to myself at this point in time. I am asking that we address the issue when you are prepared to provide that information. I mean, right now, I don't see that you are prepared to go forward and provide that information to the Court. I don't think that we should go into an ex-parte hearing to discuss it when we are not going to be able to get to a final resolution of it. So what I am suggesting is that we come back as quickly as you can have that

MS. COOK-REICH: And we will, Your Honor. We are scheduled to meet with one particular expert on the 17th and we will be back forthwith.

THE COURT: Well, I am thinking that we should set something now.

MS. COOK-REICH: That is fine.

information available.

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596 03:29PM

03:30PM

THE COURT: What I don't want to do is, you know, 1 have the matter linger because you get distracted by 2 the other issues that you are dealing with, and then we 3 are dealing with this issue at the 11th hour and it 4 jeopardizes the hearing date that we have. So if you 5 can give me a ballpark on -- you are indicating that 6 you're meeting with someone you are going to consult 7 with on the 17th. Would it be possible to come back in 8 9 early April? MS. COOK-REICH: We would like to come back before 03:30PM 10 11 then, Your Honor. THE COURT: Well, the Court is unavailable --12 MS. COOK-REICH: -- the 20th and 30th, as I am. 13 THE COURT: Right. That is the problem and I 14 don't know -- I am -- I'm going to be involved in an 15 eight or nine day trial starting Monday, so I am going 16 to have limited availability before the 20th. Although 17 I could put something in at the end of the day or over 18 a lunch hour or something like that. 19 MS. COOK-REICH: Would you have any time available 03:31PM 20 on either March 18th or 19th, Your Honor? 21 THE COURT: Counsel, what is -- do you have a 22 preference on either the 19th --23 MS. COOK-REICH: I prefer the 18th. 24 25

THE COURT: So do I. Either the end of the day or 1 first thing in the morning on the 18th, how do your 2 calendars look, Mr. Oster or Mr. Eichel and it may be 3 brief. If I do decide to grant an ex-parte hearing, 4 obviously your participation would be pretty limited at 5 the beginning and then obviously we would carry on 6 without you. But at least initially, I would want you 7 to be there. And in the event that we do not need an 8 ex-parte hearing, do you have a preference? 9 MR. OSTER: I think, talking to Mr. Eichel, I 03:32PM 10 don't think either one of us has a preference 11 12 necessarily. MS. COOK-REICH: No preference. In the morning 13 Mr. Porter needs to come down from Columbus, so I would 14 prefer not first thing in the morning in case we get 15 16 weather. THE COURT: Why don't we look at 4:00 on Tuesday 17 the 18th. 18 MR. OSTER: We going to be able to get a transport 19 order? Just wanted to make sure, Your Honor. 03:32PM 20 THE COURT: All right. Joe, do you have a 21 pretrial order for me to --22 THE BAILIFF: Yes, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: Are we good on that date? 24 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. Your Honor, Mr. 25

Porter had a suggestion in case we go long, would you be okay with setting that hearing at 3:00 instead of 4:00 on that day?

THE COURT: I will be in a jury trial. 4:00 is what I am going to have to do. Just for clarification, my feeling on the ex-parte hearings is that they are not constitutionally required. I think the law in Ohio, and my interpretation of the Ake decision, is that it is not constitutionally required, but that an ex-parte hearing may be necessary at times to protect counsel's defense strategy.

03:35PM

I believe I was able to rule today on your request without requiring you to reveal any defense strategy inappropriately or too early in the proceeding and that is why I did not grant that motion because I feel that it was mooted by the Court's granting of the underlying request.

with regard to whether we would have an ex-parte hearing regarding the last issue, quite frankly it's going to depend on whether the Court — how much information the Court needs to hear from defense counsel. You have to make a showing, obviously the showing contemplated by the statute by the Mason case, as to I guess the particularized need for the expert. And if the Court feels or is convinced that you would

03:35PM

have to get into defense strategy in order to meet that burden then I would grant an ex-parte hearing. But if I feel that I can make the ruling without requiring or without having you get into that issue too deeply, then we may be able to deal with it without an ex-parte hearing. Just so you understand where I am coming from on the issue and so that the record has some eyes on that issue. All right.

Anything further, then, that we need to take up on this issue?

03:36PM

MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. All right. The way that I conduct the three-judge draw, I have a beautiful gray bucket. Inside the bucket are my business cards. All have my name on the one side, so that they are all the same size, so that there is no way to be able to tell anything from looking at the outside. On each of the cards on the other side, there is the name of one of the general division judges, and I have already removed Judge Sage from this panel.

03:37PM

The order in which the judges are drawn will be the presumptive order in which they would be called upon to sit on any perspective three-judge panel. We do this drawing as a courtesy to the defense counsel so

that you have some idea of the pecking order of judges that would be sitting on a three-judge panel in case that would be an option chosen by defense counsel, and obviously, if it is required in the case as well. Obviously, it does not in any way impact any motions that you may file regarding whether the three-judge panel is required or not. That is a separate issue. It will be determined separately. With that being said, either Mr. Porter or Ms. Cook-Reich, either one of you --

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MS. COOK-REICH: We would like Mr. Davis to draw those if that would be okay with the Court.

THE COURT: Any objection?

MR. OSTER: No objection. But in doing that, are that I waiving any argument as to this procedure at a11?

MR. PORTER: My understanding from the Court's statement a minute ago is we reserved all rights to object.

THE COURT: Well --

03:38PM

MR. PORTER: And whose hand is in the bucket, I have a hard time believing that is going to be an issue. We would waive any and all issues with respect to whether it's Ms. Cook that draws, Mr. Davis that draws, or myself. In fact, we are requesting that Mr.

Davis make the draw. 1 THE COURT: Ms. Cook, if you would come and get 2 this. Satisfy yourself first that the names of all of 3 the judges are in there, and that Judge Sage is not in 4 there. And then, you can hold the bucket while Mr. 5 Davis draws the name. 6 MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, I am satisfied with 7 the five cards that hold the judges minus Sage. Your 8 name is not in there. 9 THE COURT: I would be the presiding judge and 03:39PM 10 then two other judges would come in the order drawn. 11 MS. COOK-REICH: The first name is Judge Spaeth. 12 THE COURT: All right. And the record will 13 reflect that Mr. Davis drew the name of Judge Spaeth 14 first. 15 MS. COOK-REICH: Second name is Judge Pater. 16 THE COURT: Judge Pater was drawn by Mr. Davis 17 second. 18 MS. COOK-REICH: Third name is Judge Powers. 19 THE COURT: Judge Powers was drawn by Mr. Davis, 03:40PM 20 third. 21 MS. COOK-REICH: Fourth name is Judge Hedric. 22 There is only one left. It's -- Judge Oney, would be 23 the last name, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: All right. All right. For the 25

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record, that will be the presumptive order. Of course, this will be subject to availability. My common practice is once we have conducted this drawing, I will do two things: I will prepare an entry reflecting that this is the result of the three-judge draw for a prospective three-judge panel. I will also send an e-mail to the other judges advising them of the date of the hearing, and the order of the draw and asking them to keep their calendars as open as their dockets will allow, and to give them as much advanced notice as possible in that regard. I will then print out a copy of that e-mail and have that filed in the case file as well, so that there won't be any traffic going on that isn't reflected in

03:41PM

the file itself. Wish to be heard on that recommended procedure?

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Anything further, then, that we need take up at today's hearing?

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

03:41PM

THE COURT: And we are back on the 18th of March at 4:00 PM.

MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you.

THE COURT: Counsel, if you would come and sign the pretrial order, please. Mr. Eichel, do you wish to

sign off?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, in regards to transporting Mr. Davis back and forth, we had been trying to discuss that with him. Mr. Davis would be fine remaining in the Butler County Jail pending the 18th. It's the 6th today. That would be 12 days. Obviously, the transport back and forth is costly and 12 days isn't long, if the Court wishes to have him remain here.

THE COURT: Do you know whether the jail would have any preference one way or the other?

DEPUTY BAKER: I don't know what the break off would be or what would be a preference.

THE COURT: Well, we will to ahead -- unless I hear -- does the State have any input on that?

MR. OSTER: From behind me, I am hearing that part of the victim's family objecting to that. Your Honor, I don't know, you know, the sheriff with not having any hearings until then, for 12 days, obviously, Mr. Davis it's my understanding is still on death row. It may be better to send him back there instead of placing that burden our sheriff when there isn't a hearing for 12 days.

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, there is the right to meet with his counsel during that time period, also.

03:42PM

03:43PM

THE COURT: You need access -- well, Youngstown is 1 almost as close to Mr. Porter as we are here. 2 MS. COOK-REICH: It is, but Mr. Porter and I have 3 made it a point to try to visit with Mr. Davis jointly 4 together, because it is a joint team effort. 5 THE COURT: Right. All right. Okay. We are 6 going to go ahead and allow him to remain in the Butler 7 County Jail until the hearing on the 18th. How long 8 after that? I mean, because we are not going to have 9 him here the entire time until august obviously. 03:44PM 10 MS. COOK-REICH: No, after the 18th hearing, he 11 can go back. I am just wondering when we are back, 12 what does the calendar show? 13 MS. COOK-REICH: Not 'til June. 14 THE COURT: All right. That will be the order. 15 MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor. 16 THE COURT: If there is nothing further, then, we 17 will be in recess on this matter until 4:00 PM on 18 19 March 18th. MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor. 03:44PM 20 (Proceedings concluded at this time 3:44 PM.) 21 22 23 24 25

) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE COUNTY OF BUTLER)
I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am
a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within
the State of Ohio.
I further certify that these proceedings were
taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time
and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to
typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true
and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and
ability.
I further certify that I am not related to any of
the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
result of the action hereof.
Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 22 day of December,
2009.
(bancollet
Jil M. Cutter, RPR
Official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
Hamilton, Ohio 45011

IMAGED

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 7 10 JAN -8 PM 2: 41 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 2 -PUTEER COULTY 3 CLERIC OF COURTS 4 STATE OF OHIO, Case No. CR-1983-12-0614 5 Plaintiff, CA -09-10-263 6 HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF VS. 7 FILED BUTLER CO. 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, COURT OF APPEALS Defendant. 9 CIC BO MA 10 CINDY CARPENTER CLERK OF CO'CL 11 12 13 14 15 16 MOTION HEARING 17 TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 18 MARCH 18, 2008 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

APPEARANCES: 1 2 on behalf of the plaintiff: 3 4 MICHAEL A. OSTER, JR., ESQ. DAN EICHEL, ESQ. Assistant Butler County Prosecuting Attorney 5 11th Floor 315 High Street 6 Hamilton, Ohio 45011 7 on behalf of the defendant: 8 MELYNDA COOK-REICH, ESQ. 9 Repper, Pagan, Cook 1501 First Avenue 10 Middletown, Ohio 45044 and 11 RANDALL PORTER, ESQ. Assistant State Public Defender 12 250 East Broad Street Suite 1400 13 Columbus, Ohio 43215 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

> JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

> > VON CLARK DAVIS v. WARDEN CASE NO. 2:16-cv-00495 STATE COURT TRANSCRIPTS - Page 772

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Transcript of Proceedings Afternoon Session

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THE COURT: We are on record in State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis, CR 83-12-0614. The record will reflect that Von Clark Davis appears along with counsel, Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich. On behalf of the State of Ohio, its two assistant county prosecutors Dan Eichel and Mike Oster appear on their behalf.

04:11PM

Counsel, we are here -- I believe this, if memory serves, we were a couple of weeks ago with regard to motions for funds -- well, a motion for an ex-parte hearing and then motion for funds to retain certain experts. There were two motions granted for an investigator, for a mitigation specialist. Before we go -- and then we kicked over to today, the motions regarding mental health expert because as of the last hearing, it's my understanding that there were no particular experts that had been identified by the defense at that time. And so we set it over to today's date for further proceedings on that motion.

04:12PM

Before we get into that, I would ask -- I have not yet seen the entry granting the motions from last time. You have those?

MS. COOK-REICH: I have those.

THE COURT: Has the prosecution seen them as to 1 2 form? MS. COOK-REICH: Probably not. They are -- I had 3 my secretary pull the entries from the Harvey Johnson 4 5 case. THE COURT: Fair enough. 6 MS. COOK-REICH: Except for the numbers that were 7 different in this particular one. 8 THE COURT: I just want you to satisfy yourself 9 that the form of the order comports with the language. 04:12PM 10 I mean, the amounts that I ordered the last time we 11 were here. 12 MR. OSTER: The only thing that I --13 THE COURT: I am at a disadvantage since I don't 14 have them. 15 MS. COOK-REICH: I apologize I just brought the --16 THE COURT: That's okay. I will listen to what 17 you have to say. I just have to see what you are 18 talking about. Okay. You were going to say, Mr. 19 04:13PM 20 Oster? MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. In looking at and I 21 am trying to -- I'm checking the outside of my folder. 22 I am trying to check my exact notes. For the 23 mitigation specialist, I had two things written down, 24 which seem to be a little strange with each other. 25

believe and I am just trying to make sure I am correct, one place I had written down 100 hours, another place I had written down \$25,000 as a cap.

MC. COOK-REICH: \$25,000?

MR. OSTER: \$2,500, I apologize, as a cap. So I am just trying to figure out. If it's \$35, then 110 hours would be obviously more than 25. I am just --

THE COURT: There was a request for 100 hours. I granted the motion with a cap of \$2,500 initially, with a provision that upon -- for good cause shown they can return to the Court to seek additional funds should that prove necessary.

MS. COOK-REICH: I prepared the entry as you had granted it. If we need additional funds on anything, we would always coming back to the Court.

THE COURT: With regard to the investigator, quite frankly, the reason that the initial authorized amount is lower, is given the procedural posture of the case that we don't have a trial. I thought that at least initially, that \$1,000 figure may suffice, but for some reason and obviously if that should prove not to be the case, again, for good cause shown, I would entertain further motion.

with that being said, I am going to go ahead and sign these entries. Who wants to see that they are

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04:14PM

filed?

MS. COOK-REICH: I will make sure that they are filed.

THE COURT: All right. And if you need to make copies, when we get done with this hearing, Joe will allow them to use the copier so that the prosecution gets their copies, Court gets a copy and defense gets sufficient copies. Anything further we need to take up on that matter?

MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor.

04:15PM

MR. EICHEL: If Your Honor please, there is -this occurred to me after the previous hearing, so in
the -- along the same lines of their getting their
investigation underway, it occurred to me that maybe
the State should see what we can do about getting both
sides up to speed on the prison records.

The federal District Court, Federal Court of Appeals has already said that there is potential mitigating evidence out there in the custody of the State, which make it Brady material, the institutional records of the defendant. We contacted the state institution, specifically the Ohio State penitentiary in Youngstown, Ohio, and they told us we can get those records upon a court order.

In that regard, I have taken the liberty of

04:16PM

preparing an entry that gives the records, the same 1 records to both sides so that that complies with our 2 requirement to give any potential exculpatory evidence 3 in way of mitigation and in the way of evidence 4 favorable to the accused and material to his 5 punishment, which is there in the institutional 6 records. 7 I have taken the liberty of preparing an entry 8 that grants both sides that institutional record, a 9 10 11

04:17PM

certified copy of it. So that in other words, it would save them a lot of money as far as an investigator's time in getting these records. We are doing it for them.

THE COURT: Has the defense seen their proposal? MS. COOK-REICH: No, and we would object to that, Your Honor.

THE COURT: On the basis of?

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MS. COOK-REICH: On the basis that this sounds like the way for the State to try to obtain our client's records that we would not acquiesce to have them have.

04:17PM

THE COURT: These are public records held by State of Ohio, correct?

MR. PORTER: I wanted to respond, I am sorry, Your Honor. I am interrupting. They are not public

records.

MS. COOK-REICH: If we choose to -- if we have difficulty in obtaining the records that we need and we believe that a court order will assist in that, as Mr. Eichel has said that the OSP has said that they need a court order, we will certainly come to this Court and request such. But it is disingenuous for the prosecutor to stand here and say that they are going to try to help us out on this matter. What it sounds like is they what a copy of our client's record without us first seeing it, whether we decided to use it or not. And Mr. Eichel, would have no way of nothing whether there is mitigation evidence in there or not. He is portraying that to the Court for the reason for getting it.

04:18PM

THE COURT: Well, I can say this: That I have never known Mr. Eichel to be disingenuous based on my experience with him. There are obviously, tremendous restrictions on what the State would be able to present at any resentencing hearing that are governed, you know, the statutory scheme. What advantage the State would gain by having a copy of those records, I mean, I don't see it. I mean, there are -- they are going to be restricted on what they are going to be able to use or be able to present. The idea I imagine would be so

04:18PM

that there could be no claim that there was a failure to provide -- if there is any ulterior motive so to speak, I would think it is simply to assure that there is no claim thereafter that they had failed to exercise due diligence to assure that there was no mitigating evidence or Brady material in the possession of the state that they could have turned over. And so I guess if there is any ulterior motive, I would see that as being the only one and I think that that is consistent with their obligation.

04:19PM

Now, as far as whether I am going to sign the order, I will take it under advisement. Let me see the order.

MS. COOK-REICH: I placed it back on the prosecutor's desk.

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, please, for the record the impetus that this -- where I am coming from, it was in a case a number of years ago, probably more than ten years ago, and it was either counsel for this defendant at that time, but I was actually accused of not giving Brady material once when I gave part, but not all of the institutional records of the person who was standing trial for a capital offense. I was somewhat taken back by the accusation then that I was being unethical and not giving over the records in the

04:20PM

custody of the State. So that is where I am coming from right now.

THE COURT: All right. I understand, and all of the comments regarding speculation as to motives aside, I will review the entry. I will review the applicable law, and I will make a determination as to whether I would sign entry or not.

MS. COOK-REICH: Can I have a second, Your Honor, with Mr. Porter?

THE COURT: Yes. Nothing further on that, Your Honor.

04:21PM

THE COURT: All right. I'm just and the reason I am taking it under advisement, is in a case like this, I am not going to sign anything quite frankly without look into it fully and completely. I am taking what both counsel have said to me and I am going to do my own additional looking into the matter and pertinent research and I will determine if it is appropriate to sign.

with that being said, let's move onto the matter of mental health expert or experts. There is a pending motion to proceed ex-parte, and I believe that I communicated that my view of the State of the law Ohio on that is that it is -- can be at times appropriate, if it would require the defense to prematurely reveal

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strategic matters, matters of that nature or attorney-client issues, but it's not always necessary. I guess what I was trying to determine is, you know, if you have a proposed mental health expert that you are seeking assistance for mitigation, I am inclined to grant that. The law appears to view favorably, you know, such a situation. If there is anything unusual or outside of the ordinary, in the request, you know, above and beyond the requests that I have entertained in other similar types of cases, then we may have to have a hearing for you to be able to make that case. But I am, you know -- I am of a mind that if you are requesting a reasonable amount of funds to retain as long as I can assure that it is an appropriately credentialed expert that you are requesting, then I am inclined to grant that. MS. COOK-REICH: On that matter, Mr. Porter and I have contacted two defense psychological experts that

04:23PM

MS. COOK-REICH: On that matter, Mr. Porter and I have contacted two defense psychological experts that are willing to take on Mr. Davis' case. They are in two different fields. I don't wish to disclose those at this time unless the Court would grant us an ex-parte hearing.

04:24PM

THE COURT: So you are asking for more than one?

MS. COOK-REICH: I am. They have two different specialties. The first has an hourly rate of \$180

dollars an hour. We estimate that it will take about 32 hours of her work excluding possible testimony. Ten of those hours are reviewing the records in the case and there is a multitude of records; two and a half banker boxes of records relative to mitigation that have been gathered over the years.

The second expert in a separate field is \$270 an hour and we estimate that that particular expert will take 28 hours of time excluding testimony, also. Those figures then come up to \$5,760 for the first psychological expert, and the second in a different field, we estimate at \$8,100. And those are excluding trial testimony if that is deemed necessary.

04:25PM

I will say, that if this Court would like to have their CVs, we have those available for the court. We prefer to do that ex-parte. We have a breakdown of the hours and how those are spent. We also prefer to do that ex-parte. We have our mitigation specialist here to testify as to the necessity for the different psychological experts, and we are certainly prepared to go forward on the ex-parte if the Court wishes to do so. Obviously, I know from past experience that those numbers are over and above what would be used for let's say Dr. Hopes who is used in many other prior psychological evaluations. And we don't wish to

04:25PM

pursue.

Dr. Hopes at this time for this particular case.

THE COURT: All right. Well, what I would indicate is the number of experts being requested and the amounts are higher than what would normally be contemplated by the Court, so this is the position that I am in: If the State is indicating that they have no issue, that they would acquiesce in me signing an order for those amounts, then we don't need to have an ex-parte hearing. However, if we are not in a position where there is acquiescence on that issue, then I think that I am going to need to grant the request for an ex-parte hearing so that I can have them establish their prima facía basis for the expenditure.

04:26PM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, if I may be heard?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. OSTER: First of all in what we have just heard, which was there will be two experts, different fields, and their hourly rate, I did not hear that particularized showing, probability that they would aid in his defense in any way, did not hear that if denied, would lead to an unfair trial. Further, I would submit to the Court that an indigent defendant doesn't necessarily have the right to choose their particular psychiatrist. The Court stating these amounts have

04:27PM

been higher, I would urge the Court defendant's due 1 process rights to state provided psychiatrist does not 2 include the right to a psychiatrist of the defendant's 3 choice. Thompson vs. Bell, 315 Federal 3d, 566 our of 4 the 6th Circuit in 2003. Furthermore, in, State vs. 5 Johnson, a 2006 case out of the Ohio Supreme Court when 6 they are talking about ordering a competency hearing 7 after the guilt phase in a capital murder prosecution, 8 it was required to provide access to a psychiatrist 9 assistance on the issue of defendant's competency. 10 They said that the defendant was not entitled to a 11 psychiatrist of his choice. The Ohio Supreme Court, 12 the 6th Circuit Court have said that. I don't think as 13 well, with those numbers being high is why I would lead 14 the Court to that. And as well, I don't think that 15 when we were here last we talked about it, at least 16 making a showing of the two prongs of the Mason vs. 17 Broom test, I'm sorry State vs. Mason, both the Ohio 18 Supreme Court 98, 88, and we have not heard that yet. 19 THE COURT: Right. And I recognize that, and I am 20 21 22

04:28PM

assuming that counsel is being general before the Court determined whether it was going to be proceeding ex-parte or in an open hearing. And I had indicated previously that if there is a good faith representation

that in order to meet that standard, the particularized

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showing required by Mason and by Broom, that I would be inclined to grant the motion for an ex-parte hearing at that point in time, so I think that is why we have only heard an initial general statement by defense.

MS. COOK-REICH: That is correct, Your Honor.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, the other thing I would say is in our original motion, the contra to this -- I am trying to find it now exactly -- we did cite a case, state vs. White, the North Carolina case, 340 North Carolina, 264 out of 1995. It said that they needed to make the threshold showing of particularized need of the two factors that are very similar. And it said that they should do that, I believe that court, they should at least make that before being able to go to an ex-parte case.

04:29PM

THE COURT: Then that would undermine the purpose for the ex-parte hearing.

MR. OSTER: Again, there is no constitutional right to it, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I understand. All right. I am referring, I believe, it was the Peoples case, which is the language that I had cited to most recently. I think that is out of the Fourth. Ohio, quite frankly, has not addressed this issue as fully and completely as one might expect given the number of capital cases that

04 = 30 PM

have been decided by the Supreme Court in the state. I was quite surprised, quite frankly, to find that Ohio had developed this area regarding the ex-parte hearings more fully, but my understanding is that Peoples provides the most complete statement or analysis with regard to an Ohio case of the need and purposes for an ex-parte hearing.

That being said, what I am going do at this time I am going to grant the defenses' request for an ex-parte hearing regarding the very specific and narrow issue of the funds to retain a proposed expert in the area of mental health. Those will be the only matters that will be discussed, and I just want to make that clear on the record, since the State will not be here. I want the record to be clear as to the scope of the hearing. And that will be the limited nature of the scope of the hearing.

Is there anything further before we go into the ex-parte hearing that we need to take up?

MS. COOK-REICH: There is something I wanted to bring up prior to proceedings on ex-parte that the State should be present for.

At our last hearing at the conclusion of that, after you had left the bench, I don't know if the prosecutor was still in the room, when Deputy Baker was

04:30PM

04:31PM

getting prepared to take our client out the door, a 1 spectator was present in the courtroom. He was a white 2 male, I would say late thirties, mid-thirties, and he 3 made what I considered to be a threat to our client 4 in both his tone and demeanor and the exact wording was 5 something like, we'll have a party ready for you when 6 you get out. And I know that if he had made such a 7 statement in the Court's presence, you would have 8 instructed him to not do so. But we would like the 9 Court to be aware of that. He is not present in the 04:32PM 10 courtroom today. I don't know who he was. Our client 11 did not know who he was, but he knew who our client 12 13 was. THE COURT: And I assume the security personnel 14 heard that? 15 MS. COOK-REICH: Baker gave him a look. And then 16 the man stepped back and left. 17 THE COURT: All right. Well, I will make security 18 aware of that. And if you have any further 19 04:32PM description or identifying --20 MS. COOK-REICH: He was probably 6'3", slim, 21 probably weighed 160 or 170. He had blondish hair. 22 THE COURT: well, obviously the security of every 23 person present in this courtroom is a priority to the 24 Court, and the Court wouldn't tolerate any such 25

activity. Of course, it happened outside the Court's 1 presence. All I can indicate is that I will assure 2 that our security personnel, supervisor, are aware that 3 an incident like this was alleged to have occurred and 4 for them to have a heightened awareness of that issue 5 from this point forward. 6 Anything further, then, that we need to address on 7 that? 8 MS. COOK-REICH: No, Your Honor. 9 THE COURT: Anything further before we go into the 04:33 PM 10 ex-parte phase? 11 MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor. The only thing I 12 would ask is, myself nor Mr. Eichel didn't hear 13 anything -- maybe we were out of the courtroom -- about 14 15 that situation. THE COURT: All right. All right. Remind folks 16 when we are back. I have my bench filled with 17 documents from a civil case that I am trying. 18 MS. COOK-REICH: June 26th. 19 THE COURT: That is our motion hearing date? 04:33PM 20 MS. COOK-REICH: I believe so, yes, at 9:00 in the 21 morning. 22 THE COURT: And everything else is still on 23 schedule with regard to filings of motions, everything 24 like that? 25

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, and we will now go into the ex-parte phase of the hearing. I would ask that other than necessary personnel that the courtroom be cleared. The court reporter will be ordered to serve this portion of the transcript under seal.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, just briefly, are you going to need us anymore today to come back to end the hearing? Do you want us to stick around?

04:34PM

THE COURT: I don't anticipate. If you want to wait in the hallway just in the event that there is some other issue, but that is why I was trying to take up any other matters that we night need to address before we went into this, so that you would be able to -- I appreciate your inquiry. I think we are okay.

MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.

(At this time, an ex-parte hearing was held between the Court and attorneys for the defense, Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich, outside the presence of the assistant prosecutors, Mr. Eichel and Mr. Oster.)

(Ex-parte hearing concluded at this time 5:51 PM.)

THE COURT: All right. At this point, counsel,

We will see you in June. All of you. thank you. 1 See you before then obviously for the purposes of the 2 entry, if you would also take care of presenting the 3 envelopes, anything that you need to assure they are 4 filed under sealed. Don't leave that to the clerk's 5 office. 6 Thank you. MS. COOK-REICH: Never. 7 THE COURT: All right. We will be back then on 8 June 26, 9:00 in the morning. 9 (Proceedings concluded at this time.) 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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2	STATE OF OHIO)
3) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
4	COUNTY OF BUTLER)
5	I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am
6	a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within
7	the State of Ohio.
8	I further certify that these proceedings were
9	taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time
10	and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to
11	typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true
12	and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and
13	ability.
14	I further certify that I am not related to any of
15	the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
16	result of the action hereof.
17	Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 22 day of December,
18	2009.
19	1 Kantillett
20	Jin M. Cutter, RPR
21	official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
22	Hamilton, Ohio 45011
23	
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1 COURT OF COMMON PLEAS 2009 APR -2 PM 242 2 BUTLER COUNTY, OHIO 3 CLERK OF COUNTY 4 STATE OF OHIO, 5 Plaintiff, Case No. CR83-12-0614 6 HONORABLE ANDREW NASTOFF VS. 7 8 VON CLARK DAVIS, 9 Defendant. 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 MOTION HEARING TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 18 19 August 27, 2008 20 21 22 23 24 25

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596



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1	APPEARANCES:
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3	On behalf of the plaintiff:
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TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS

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Wednesday, August 27, 2008

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THE COURT: We're on record in <u>State of Ohio vs.</u>

<u>Von Clark Davis</u>. This is CR83-12-0614. This matter is before the Court today for hearings on various pretrial motions that were filed on behalf of Mr. Davis by his counsel and I will go through in a few moments and catalog those to make sure that we are all on the same

09:21AM

Before we do that, I do want to indicate that the defendant, Von Clark Davis, does appear personally and with his counsel, Mr. Porter and Ms. Cook-Reich. Good morning to you.

MR. PORTER: Good morning.

sheet of music.

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: And that the State of Ohio is represented at today's hearing by its assistant prosecuting attorneys being Mr. Dan Eichel and Mr. Michael Oster. Good morning to you as well.

09:21AM

MR. PORTER: Good morning.

MR. OSTER: Good morning.

THE COURT: Before we get started dealing with the substance of any of these motions, what I would like to do -- I tried to make a list of all of the motions that

were filed, the responses that I received so that I could make sure that we were comprehensive in dealing with the issues presented. So if the Court would -- or if counsel would indulge the Court in allowing me to kind of go through my list here and then see if there is anything that I have missed or something that I think would be more unlikely, that maybe something I have that you don't, just in the event there wasn't a copy that was provided to opposing counsel of something, something like that.

09:21AM

The first matter I have is a motion for disclosure of exculpatory evidence and the State's response thereto. And that I show being marked as motion D. Is that what everyone else has?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, we do -- just to let the Court know, we have actually marked as C the motion to preclude the imposition of the death penalty because of Ohio's lethal injection constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

09:21AM

THE COURT: I have that as P.

MS. COOK-REICH: I have that as E.

THE COURT: That is why it is good to do this.

Let me go through what I have got and then we will see if we can make any changes so that we are all singing

1 from the same sheet of music, so to speak. 2 What I have as E would be the motion to require a sealed copy of the prosecution's file be made a part of 3 4 the record. So is everybody -- are we consistent on D 5 and E so far? MR. OSTER: The State is consistent with Your 6 7 Honor. THE COURT: The defense? 8 9 MS. COOK-REICH: I will remark it. I am making a 10 list as what you have it marked as, so I will just redo 09:21AM 11 ours. 12 THE COURT: Okay. Then I have as F, the motion to 13 dismiss the capital specification contained in the 14 indictment. MR. OSTER: That's what the State has as well, 15 16 Your Honor. 17 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: And if I am not referencing it on each 18 19 of these, I have a response from the State as well. have -- I guess I want to clarify because I have as G, 20 09:21AM 21 the motion to suppress pretrial and trial 22 identifications. 23 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. It was marked as both G and K and I can advise the Court that the 24 problem with that is that we fax filed it. And for 25

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several, two or three weeks it never showed up on the clerk's website despite me having a fax sheet. When I went up there, it appears that is what they ended up doing is both filing it when it was faxed and filing it when I got up there to check on it.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, the reason I want to go through this is so that the record has some eyes and is clear when we are referencing these motions and if we are using the shorthand letter to make sure that we are, you know, all talking about the same legal issue. So we will call that G.

09:22AM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, we have that marked both as ${\sf G}$ and ${\sf K}$.

THE COURT: Okay. Then we have -- for H I had just a supplemental discovery.

MS. COOK-REICH: Demand for discovery.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. I, I have is the motion for pretrial disclosure of police reports and witness statements.

09:22AM

MR. OSTER: Correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: J, I have as motion to compel law enforcement officials to provide prosecutor with all information acquired during investigation; is that

1 consistent --2 MR. OSTER: Yes. 3 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes. 4 THE COURT: All right. I did show that there was 5 a separate K that was also a motion to suppress pretrial identifications and now I understand why that 6 7 is the case, but it is one in the same motion. 8 MS. COOK-REICH: They are, Your Honor. THE COURT: Let's proceed with that as G. And 9 10 indicate that K was simply a duplicative filing of the 09:22AM 11 same motion. I then have L being a motion concerning a right to a jury trial with respect to resentencing. 12 13 MR. OSTER: Yes. 14 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes. 15 THE COURT: I have M being a motion to preclude 16 the State from seeking the death penalty. 17 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. THE COURT: I have N being a motion for additional 18 19 funds to retain Dr. Mark Heath. 20 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 09:22AM THE COURT: I have O as a motion to transcribe 21 22 Grand Jury proceedings. 23 MR. OSTER: Yes. MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: And then I had as P and I think I did 25

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it just because it didn't have a letter on it, and I put it on the end. It sounded like you put it on at the beginning, but it was a motion to preclude imposition of the death penalty because of Ohio's lethal injection constitutes cruel and unusual punishment.

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. OSTER: The reason the State did that without having a C and that motion was actually filed 5-27-08 so it actually proceeded some of the other ones. We think it probably would run into motion N in some regard, so we actually just labeled it as C because of the date.

THE COURT: Can we all agree on what letter we want to call it? Does anybody care?

MS. COOK-REICH: I will call it by the letters you have just listed.

THE COURT: We don't have another P or something, right? Let's just call it that. All right. And that is what I have. Now, I also received filed on August 25th the State's notice of additional authority that pertains to defendant's motions F, G, I, J, K, and L. That is the caption I have. Has the defense received a copy of that?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

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09:22AM

09:22AM

THE COURT: All right. And then I believe there was also a filing that put the Court on notice of the decision of Judge Burge up in Lorain County on the Rivera matter and that was filed by the defense; is that correct?

MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. From the State's perspective, am I missing anything?

MR. OSTER: There was another -- it is called

MR. OSTER: There was another -- it is called State's supplemental authority for motion C, which is now motion P that was filed on August 25th. I did notify by e-mail both Ms. Cook-Reich and Mr. Porter about that. I had asked for the runner in our office to bring it down to Your Honor. I apologize if it has not gotten there.

It is two very brief cases discussing the U.S.

Supreme Court case, as well as this morning I gave Ms.

Cook-Reich another case, which is two paragraphs.

THE COURT: Do you have an additional copy of that for the Court? It may be in my in box, but if you have it --

MR. OSTER: I will be more than happy to give Your Honor the copy that I have.

MS. COOK-REICH: I did get a copy from Mr. Oster.

THE COURT: If you are able to function without

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09:22AM

09:22AM

1 that copy, I would appreciate it. And do you have 2 copies of those cases? 3 MR. OSTER: I have marked-up copies of those 4 cases. 5 THE COURT: That's fine. MR. OSTER: If Your Honor would like to enter a 6 7 recess, I would be happy to pull them off. THE COURT: That's fine. Other than that, then, 8 9 do we have all of the same motions? 10 MR. OSTER: Yes. 09:22AM 11 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 12 MR. OSTER: If Your Honor would like, I do have 13 the one I gave today, I do have a copy of that that is clean. 14 THE COURT: That is one in addition to the ones 15 16 that are marked here? 17 MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: McKnight. If you have an extra copy 19 that would be nice. And then Mr. Porter or Ms. 20 Cook-Reich, my list of the motions that are pending, 09:22AM 21 does that correspond with your respective lists or have 22 I missed something that you have that I did not? MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, that covers all of 23 the motions that we had listed pending. Just to bring 24 25 to the Court's attention, as I am sure you are aware,

that the motions that we filed, the motion and the amended motion and the reply relative to the March 31st order to rescind it relative to the ODRC records, that is still pending in the Ohio Supreme Court. We filed a notice of appeal on that.

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THE COURT: I think the last time that we were in court and again, I will just state this, memorialize this for the record and then if counsel has anything in addition that they want to state on the record I will give them that opportunity. I believe the last time all of us were present in court that matter was still pending before the 12th District, that since that time this Court has received a decision from the 12th District indicating that it found that the Court's order was not a final appealable order, and that they have overruled the appeal or dismissed the appeal or whatever the appropriate language they use was and that since then, there was a notice of appeal filed with the Ohio Supreme Court on that issue. And that was the last I heard of the matter.

09:22AM

09:22AM

MS. COOK-REICH: That is correct, Your Honor. We were trying to find the date. I believe it was filed on August 15th. It is pending in the Ohio Supreme Court. We bring that to the Court's attention because we would indicate that given that that is pending up in

the Ohio Supreme Court that that would stay these proceedings, also.

THE COURT: All right. Is there an additional argument above and beyond what we have talked about last time with regard to the stay? I mean, is there anything -- why would it stay all of these proceedings?

MS. COOK-REICH: The matter is pending before the Ohio Supreme Court.

THE COURT: On that issue.

MS. COOK-REICH: On that issue. I believe that that issue also involves, at least according to the prosecutor's request for those records, indicates that they need to review those records for Brady materials, which is an issue we are going to be dealing with today also.

THE COURT: All right. Anything else?

MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. These are the defense motions. Do you have a proposed, I guess first of all I want to ask, do any of these motions -- as we sit here today, do you have testimony or evidence that you wish to present on any of those motions and if so, I would propose that we deal with those first.

MS. COOK-REICH: We have subpoenaed several witnesses, Your Honor, and --

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09:23AM

09:24AM

1 THE COURT: On which motion? 2 MS. COOK-REICH: On motions I had -- I am trying 3 to get the right numbers now using your numbers. D. 4 THE COURT: Exculpatory evidence? 5 MS. COOK-REICH: Exculpatory evidence. 6 THE COURT: Okay. 7 MS. COOK-REICH: H, which is the limited demand 8 for discovery. J, motion to compel law enforcement 9 officials to provide prosecuting attorney with all 10 information acquired during the course of the 09:24AM investigation. I, motion for pretrial disclosure of 11 12 police reports and witness statements. 13 Mr. Porter reminded me that they don't go to that. 14 I am sorry. They go to G, which is the motion to suppress pretrial and trial identifications. 15 16 THE COURT: Oh, okay. And they don't go to which 17 one? 18 MS. COOK-REICH: They don't go to the previous 19 ones that I discussed, D, H, I or J. 20 THE COURT: So it is only G? And is that a 09:25AM 21 witness that you have subpoenaed? 22 MS. COOK-REICH: Several witnesses, Your Honor. 23 THE COURT: On G. One moment, Mr. Eichel. MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Porter and I met and we are 24 not prepared today because we set this for two days. 25

We didn't want to subpoena a bunch of witnesses for today and tomorrow. We would anticipate having some witnesses on L and M specifically; probably more -- I'm sorry, L.

THE COURT: Being the right to a jury trial?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

MS. COOK-REICH: And M. L and M.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. COOK-REICH: And we anticipated doing that -- those two tomorrow in conjunction.

09:26AM

THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Eichel?

MR. EICHEL: May it please the Court, in light of the statement that they wish to introduce evidence on, on G, the pretrial identification, motion to suppress pretrial identification and trial identification, in light of the State's response that we have already filed, we would object to any hearing on this matter because the trial court is limited on this remand to the resentencing and this motion goes to things that happened at trial, things that should have happened before the trial in 1984. Res judicata and the law of the case, the conviction being affirmed in 1988 would preclude this trial court from having any jurisdiction over acting in derogation to that conviction. This was trial testimony that was admitted without objection.

09:27AM

There was no motion to suppress, no evidentiary hearing at the time that it should have been had in 1984.

THE COURT: And refresh my recollection. I tried to go back and read through Davis 1, 2, 3 and 4 and then the federal cases, and I don't recall seeing that this was ever an issue that was an assignment of error during the appeal.

MR. EICHEL: No, it was not. But the law res judicata prohibits further litigation after a conviction is affirmed. Res judicata prohibits things that could have been or -- were raised or could have been raised at the proper time. A litigant is given the proper opportunity before trial to file a motion to suppress. If they didn't, that is res judicata.

THE COURT: Okay. All right.

MS. COOK-REICH: Response, Your Honor. Relative to having a hearing on this, the defense would indicate that even the prosecutor has recognized its need to still prove the aggravated murder charge as part of the mitigation hearing. Just as you would in a normal death penalty case you have to resubmit evidence, witnesses' statements, testimony, as well as photographs. And the fact that the prosecutor has, in their discovery response, listed -- I lost track of the numbers -- but listed at least 25 witnesses -- maybe

09:28AM

09:28AM

they just used those numbers -- as potential witnesses for the mitigation phase going towards the aggravated murder, and recognized by the prosecutor themselves that they believe they have to present this evidence.

We would also indicate that if this Court says we are not allowed to have witnesses on this or no argument, then it would file that we would be reduced to any time that something is already admitted into this particular mitigation trial, reduced to only the objections or issues raised by the prior trial counsel, and so if something is said we are not allowed to object to it unless it was objected to in the first trial and that is why we are requesting this.

09:29AM

It would be just like when Davis was being resentenced the second time by the second three-judge panel indicating they can't produce additional evidence on the matter.

09:29AM

THE COURT: Well, mitigation evidence. I mean, that is the key of the holding I believe in the <u>Davis</u> <u>vs. Coyle</u> and <u>Skipper</u>, is that the defense is to have wide latitude in presenting additional mitigation evidence even if it was not evidence that was presented at the original hearing that you should be allowed to do that. But why would issues that involve the determination of guilt or innocence which has been

1 determined and has been upheld on appeal, why would 2 that be an issue that this Court would take up at this 3 time? 4 MS. COOK-REICH: The State has recognized their 5 need to prove that aggravated murder as part of the mitigation -- what I would also say to the Court is 6 7 part of the mitigating factors enumerated by the 8 statute are the facts and circumstances of the offense. 9 THE COURT: To the extent that they are 10 mitigating, right. 09:30AM 11 MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Mr. Porter, would you like to be heard on it as well? 13 14 MR. PORTER: I am a big movie fan. 15 THE COURT: Nice to know. MR. PORTER: And one of the movies I have watched 16 repeatedly is Ground Hog Day. I don't know whether the 17 Court has seen that one or not. 18 19 THE COURT: Yes, I have. Thank you. MR. PORTER: And it involves an individual that 20 09:31AM 21 repeatedly wakes up and repeats the day after day after 22 day 'til he gets his life right. That is really what 23 is going on here, is that when this case was back on 24 remand, there was an issue of what evidence Mr. Davis 25 could present. And if you look at the concurring

opinion in the 6th Circuit, it isn't a Skipper issue, but it is --

THE COURT: It's a due process issue.

MR. PORTER: -- of being able to challenge the evidence that the prosecution puts forward.

THE COURT: Specifically the concurrence thoughts about the future dangerousness issue.

MR. PORTER: Future dangerousness and evidence of that sort.

THE COURT: Okay.

09:31AM

MR. PORTER: I have some additional arguments because I believe this is an important issue. The State has suggested to this Court that this matter is governed by the law of the case. And they site the Court to Nolan -- and just a minute if I could, Your Honor -- and Nolan talks about that it is a law of convenience. It is not something that binds this Court.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: When you are looking at -- I suggest when you are interpreting the 6th Circuit's decision, you should look at what binds this Court pursuant not to state law, but to federal law. And 6th Circuit law is very clear and I am fumbling through this and not finding the case I want, but 6th Circuit law is very

09:32AM

clear that the only thing that binds this Court
pursuant to the 6th Circuit mandate is any issue that
was decided by the 6th Circuit. The issue of whether
there was improper identification was never decided by
the 6th Circuit.

In fact, if you look at the 6th Circuit opinion, Your Honor, it leaves open the fact that a lot of the issues that Red raised are going to be relitigated. Red raised the issue that he should have been able to withdraw his jury plea the first time around. The 6th Circuit says, we know you are going to relitigate that when it goes back down. The 6th Circuit said you raised an issue about whether the trial judges committed error by not appointing new experts the last time around. We know you are going to litigate that when it goes back down.

MAEE: 20

I suggest to the Court that even looking at the law of the 6th Circuit and looking at the opinion itself, it does not limit the Court on this issue. I would suggest the Court cannot consider evidence for purposes of sentencing Red if that evidence violates the Fifth Amendment and there was an unduly suggested procedure.

09:34AM

THE COURT: Well, I appreciate that. I am going to tell you at this point in time where I am at on the

issue, but then I am going to tell you how I think we ought to proceed. And this is not to be interpreted as a ruling on this motion at this point in time, but I am going to tell you that as I reviewed the motions and at first blush my feeling is that we are not here in December to retry the case. Okay. We are here for a resentencing hearing. That the guilt of Mr. Davis has been established at the initial trial and has been upheld on appeal by the Ohio Supreme Court. That this case was remanded to this Court because the earlier three-judge panel was deemed to have unduly restricted the defense's ability to present evidence in mitigation pertinent to whether or not the death penalty or a life sentence should be imposed.

09:35AM

Now, what I am going to -- however, I am not ruling on that at this time. I am just telling you that that is where I believe we are at on this. What I would propose, though, is that if you have witnesses here that you proceed with the witnesses, that it could be interpreted, at a minimum, as a proffer. And in the event that the Court ultimately determines, Mr. Porter, that you are correct in being able to present these issues, then the evidence will have been presented and the Court would obviously be able to consider it, but at a minimum it would be proffered. It would be there

09:36AM

for a subsequent Court to review in the event that this Court determines that it is not appropriate to be relitigated. So we will allow that testimony, but it is going to be -- just because I am not allowing the testimony I don't want you to think that I am making any determination as to whether or not it would ultimately be admissible at this point in time at the subsequent resentencing hearing. All right.

MR. EICHEL: The Court will note our objection to that procedure.

09:37AM

MR. OSTER: Obviously the State would like to make the objection, you know, the doctrine of res judicata says from raising and litigating, even raising the issue should be barred by res judicata. It is a public policy that dictates that there should she an end to this litigation. It is a rule of fundamental and substantial justice of public policy and private speech. That is what res judicata is. It should be enforced by the Court. We would object to that citing, State vs. Szefurk, 77, Ohio State 3d. 98, which talks about res judicata, public policy and why there needs to be an end to this litigation and in the State's opinion because there is a final judgment that has been affirmed by the Ohio Supreme Court and the 6th Circuit has affirmed his conviction, the State would object to

09:38AM

it even being raised much less litigated in this type of proffer.

MR. PORTER: I would like to respond to the citations. First is, two of the cases that they site to involve re-raising issues or raising issues in post-conviction that could have been raised on direct appeal, but they have nothing to do here unless I am missing something. I think this is a de novo hearing and he is entitled to a new hearing. What issues of res judicata have to do with post-conviction confuse me or I just don't understand.

09:39AM

The other two cases are real troublesome in that both of the cases, the Ohio Supreme Court case and the other case, involves a situation -- the U.S. Supreme Court case -- involves a situation where an individual sued or brought a compliant. Lost. Chose not to appeal. And then reinstituted the litigation. That is certainly not the situation here. Red won. There is nothing. This would have been -- that precedent would only be applicable if Red had lost in the 6th Circuit and then he was going back through a second time. Red won, which distinguishes the Ohio Supreme Court and distinguishes the United States Supreme Court, the case that they cite to.

09:40AM

THE COURT: All right. Well, as I indicated, I am

going to allow them to present that, but I am not indicating at this point in time that I agree, Mr. Porter, with your motion. So we will allow that testimony to be presented today. The Court will consider it, as I stated, at a minimum as a proffer for purposes of preserving the record, but in the event that the Court would determine that you are correct, that evidence is of record.

what about the evidence on the jury trial issue and seeking the death penalty, those are both tomorrow?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: How many witnesses do you have here on this pretrial and trial identification issue?

MS. COOK-REICH: Seven, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Seven witnesses? Okay. Now, are these -- I mean, are these fact witnesses from the original trial? Is that what this is?

MS. COOK-REICH: One is not. And actually she is

-- one goes to the motion for G, but also has some

overlap relative to the motions on the disclosure of

the file.

09:42AM

09:41AM

THE COURT: Okay. And I am going to indicate I am allowing this to be presented also just in an abundance of caution just in the event that there would be anything presented that could arguably be considered

mitigating evidence regarding the nature and circumstances of the offense at a subsequent hearing. And I think that the proffer would provide the best source for the Court to be able to make that determination later at the resentencing hearing and determine whether there was anything here that could be argued as being relevant to mitigation in this case.

So with that being said, do we want to go ahead and proceed with those witnesses at this time?

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, we will object on the same grounds without reiterating.

THE COURT: I understand.

MR. EICHEL: And the jury trial matter is again a matter of law. I don't understand why we need any evidence on that issue. It's a matter of law. That's enough said.

THE COURT: Right. Okay. All right.

MR. EICHEL: Well, there is one other thing. I don't understand why we don't get reciprocal discovery in this case. They have named -- or they have not named a witness that they say was not a fact witness at trial. We don't know who that is.

THE COURT: Well, you are going to find out today well in advance of the resentencing hearing. You know, my understanding is that this is for purposes of this

09:42AM

09:43AM

motion. This is not necessarily testimony that just because it is presented today at this Court, that it is something that would be considered by the ultimate sentencing body in this case, whether it be a three-judge panel or a jury.

MS. COOK-REICH: While we are on that particular issue of reciprocal discovery, defense has taken the position that we are not required to provide reciprocal discovery. Our limited demand for discovery, which is motion H, which is what we had it labeled as, as the Judge also had it labeled, is very specific into the demand for discovery we are requesting. And it is our position that the request we have placed within the record does not require us to have reciprocal discovery. And I make that statement based upon the repeated filings by the prosecutor using the words, we are assuming that the defense is going to provide limited or discovery reciprocal and, in fact, we are not.

09:44AM

THE COURT: Okay. Well, we will address that issue separately. Are you prepared to call your first witness?

09:44AM

MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Porter wishes to address one issue.

MR. PORTER: We think pursuant to Brady vs.

Maryland and to be properly prepared for this hearing that we are entitled to all evidence that the prosecution has; that they used an unduly suggestive pretrial lineup procedure. What happened is -- or at least what I think happened is, at trial defense counsel tripped over the fact that with two of the witnesses, that the police were only using one photo for purposes of a lineup. I think we can all agree that that is improper.

09:45AM

For each of those witnesses for us to be prepared for today's hearing we are entitled to know which witnesses they only used one photograph for.

THE COURT: All right. What is it that you are seeking to ultimately gain? You are seeking to, for purposes of the sentencing hearing, having the trial identifications and pretrial identifications suppressed?

MR. PORTER: So the three-judge panel or the jury cannot consider them.

THE COURT: How does that not undermine the finding of guilt that has been sustained by those courts?

MR. PORTER: Because you have to consider that evidence for purpose of sentencing.

THE COURT: Right, but the guilt has been

09:46AM

established.

MR. PORTER: I understand that, but you cannot turn around and use the three-judge panel. The jury cannot turn around and use that evidence for purposes of sentencing.

THE COURT: Well, I mean what the three-judge panel or the jury is going to be looking at is the aggravating circumstance and then the mitigating factors that you are going to present and they can look at the nature and circumstances of the offense to the extent that they are trying to determine whether there is any mitigating factors present that you are going to offer, but as far as actually seeking to suppress pretrial and trial identifications on a final conviction, I mean that is not something that we are going to be doing here.

MR. PORTER: And I understand that, but our position is we aren't looking to upset the verdict. We are looking to limit the evidence that can be used for purposes of sentencing. And to that effect, we are entitled pursuant to Brady to any evidence the State has that they were using one lineup photographs. And for us to do this hearing, having to call people blind because we haven't gotten that evidence, is impossible.

THE COURT: So you are indicating that you are not

09:47AM

09:47AM

prepared at this time to call these witnesses? Is that what you are saying?

MR. PORTER: We have the witnesses here, but we are certainly entitled to that evidence the State has prior to having to call these witnesses.

THE COURT: All right. All right.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, if I may, it seems as what the defense is trying to do is raise some sort of residual doubt issue. Residual doubt does not belong in the mitigation hearing anymore. If what the defense's strategy is to do is to try take away identifications that were made at a trial that have been affirmed that that conviction is final.

09:48AM

The defense said that Mr. Davis won. Well, Mr. Davis won as to a mitigation hearing. His conviction, Mr. Davis lost. Mr. Davis is guilty of the murder charge. Those --

THE COURT: And the specification.

MR. OSTER: And the specification, and he has lost to that issue, so if you are trying to go under a residual doubt, I think the Ohio Supreme Court is clear as to what residual doubt, that it does not play into a mitigation hearing.

09:48AM

MR. PORTER: And we are certainly not arguing residual doubt. What we are saying is, the sentence --

or whoever it may be cannot rely upon testimony for purposes of sentencing that was obtained in violation of the Fifth Amendment.

THE COURT: Okay. But there is no -- I mean, this is testimony that was presented at the original trial that was considered by the original three-judge panel that made a finding of guilt that has subsequently been affirmed by multiple levels of appellate courts, including the Ohio Supreme Court.

You are saying the evidence that that three-judge panel considered on the guilt issue and that's been sustained is not going to be -- you are seeking to suppress it for purposes of the mitigation hearing?

MR. PORTER: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: So it is not so much -- I mean, is your argument that it doesn't pertain to the aggravating circumstance? Because I mean, normally, there is going to be at least some restriction on what the State is going to be presenting at the mitigation hearing because the facts and circumstances of the offense is not an aggravating circumstance. So I understand that. And I understand that that is not something that they are going to hear, but that is not like suppressing. I mean, I think what you're -- what I am interested in hearing and the reason that I am

09:49AM

09:50AM

willing to allow you to proffer this testimony is to determine in an abundance of caution given the ruling in the <u>Davis vs. Coyle</u> case, given the fact that we are 25 years down the pike doing this, in an abundance of caution I want to make sure that if there is any mitigating factor present as a result of the nature and circumstances of the case, that something that you would be able to present that you have the opportunity to flush that out. Because what I am not going to do in this case is unduly restrict you in presenting mitigation.

09:51AM

Now, of course, it still has to be relevant mitigation. We still have to follow the law in those respects. But I guess what I am suggesting to you, Mr. Porter, is I am not going to open up -- order the prosecution to open up their file to present items to you in preparation for this testimony today that merely goes to, I guess, the reliability of the lineup procedure, all of that. How is that a mitigating circumstance -- or mitigating factor that relates to the character or the background of this defendant?

09:52AM

If you can present to me or establish to me that it is a mitigating factor in the case, you know, I will listen that, but the fact that a lineup procedure or an identification -- I mean, that issue has been decided.

MR. PORTER: Let me go at it a different way. The State has listed these eyewitnesses in discovery. I assume they did it for some reason other than just to make us run around trying to find the witnesses. I am assuming there is a good faith basis they intend to call these people.

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, our intent is listing

MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, our intent is listing everything we know in discovery is at issue. We listed everything we know, whether we are going to use it or not. It is our understanding of the discovery rules that we have to give them everything --

09:53AM

THE COURT: Right. And that is the standard.

MR. EICHEL: -- in the nature of witnesses. We did.

THE COURT: All right. Now, is this -- your request right now for this information, does that correspond to any of the identified motions? Are we arguing another motion?

09:53AM

MR. PORTER: No, we are arguing the same motion. We filed a motion to suppress based upon pretrial identification unduly suggestive. There has never been any evidence -- the Court has taken the position -- this should have been raised under appeal or at least that is the prosecution's basis. It is really hard to raise those issues on direct appeal unless the evidence

was ever put in the record.

THE COURT: He has had 24 years of appeals to be able to raise that issue. And I don't think the first place that the Court should be considering whether the pretrial and trial identifications in this matter that occurred back in the early eighties, is appropriate or not as today. I mean, there was ample opportunity to have raised that. It has not been raised. It was not objected to at trial. It wasn't raised on appeal to address it for purposes of plain error or anything like that. It has not been raised in any of the post-conviction proceedings.

09:54AM

MR. PORTER: That is incorrect.

THE COURT: Which case? I looked through the cases. I didn't see where it was raised.

MR. PORTER: It was at least raised in the federal habeas proceedings.

THE COURT: And pardon me if I didn't see that, but what was the result?

MR. PORTER: It was raised in terms of appellate counsel had failed to raise the issue --

THE COURT: Ineffective assistance? We're not back here with the conviction having been reversed due to ineffective assistance of counsel, are we?

MR. PORTER: We are not.

09:54AM

1 THE COURT: All right. I am going to overrule 2 your request. Let's call your witnesses. 3 ALLISON BAKER 4 Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under 5 oath as follows: 6 DIRECT EXAMINATION 7 BY MR. PORTER: 8 would you state your name for the record, please? Allison Baker. 9 A. 10 And spell your last name for the court reporter, Q. 09:56AM 11 please. 12 B-A-K-E-R. A. 13 And your address? Q. 14 A. And are you currently employed? 15 Q. 16 A. Yes. 17 And where are you employed? Q. City of Hamilton Police Department. 18 A. 19 And what is your job title? Q. 20 I am the police records supervisor. A. 09:57AM And how long have you held that position? 21 Q. 22 A. Four years. What does that job entail? 23 Q. I supervise seven clerks in the office. Take care 24 A. 25 of monthly reports to send to the state and FBI, and we

catalog any paperwork that comes into the office. 1 2 I am going to show you --MR. PORTER: Court's permission to approach the 3 4 witness, Your Honor? 5 THE COURT: Permission granted. I will show you what is marked as defendant's 6 Q. 7 Exhibit A. Have you seen that previously? 8 Yes. Α. 9 And could you tell the Judge what that is? Q. 10 This is a witness information form, subpoena, that Α. 11 I received on Monday to appear here in court today. 12 And did it request you bring specific items? Q. 13 Yes, it did. It requested I bring pretrial A. information. 14 And how did you physically receive that subpoena? 15 It was placed in the bin at our front desk area. 16 17 We have a central records designated bin and all of the paperwork is placed in there. And the desk officer received 18 19 it and placed it in our bin. 20 Did you make an effort to comply with the 09:59AM 21 subpoena? 22 Yes, I did. A. 23 Could you tell Judge Nastoff what you did? 0. I contacted my immediate supervisor and we went to 24 A. the property room and searched for any records from this 25

1	incident.	
2	Q. Were you able to find any?	
3	A. No, sir.	
4	Q. What sort of filing system do you have there?	
5	A. Right now or then?	
6	MR. EICHEL: I don't know the point of this. This	
7	is a discovery matter. We have already established	
8	there is there is no records there. Okay.	
9	THE COURT: Well, by her last answer you are	
10	saying?	09:59AM
11	MR. EICHEL: I object to the calling of all police	
12	personnel for discovery matters. That is my basic	
13	objection.	
14	THE COURT: Okay.	
15	MR. PORTER: It is pursuant to the U.S. Supreme	
16	Court precedent assuming we are here on a motion to	
17	suppress.	
18	THE COURT: We are not here on a motion to	
19	suppress.	
20	MR. PORTER: We're here on	10:00AM
21	THE COURT: Well, I know you have styled this as a	
22	motion to suppress pretrial and trial identifications.	
23	What I have indicated is that is something that is	
24	properly raised during the trial, prior to trial, not	
25	24 years after trial, and not after all of the appeals	

have been exhausted and the conviction has been affirmed by the highest court in the state.

I mean, to the extent that you have something that goes -- that can be considered a mitigating factor that can be presented at a sentencing hearing, I am trying to give you as much leeway as possible. But counsel, I mean, this is a motion leading up to a resentencing hearing. We are not going to be talking about whether we are suppressing an identification. I mean, the identification has been made and it is a part of the finding of guilt. The three-judge panel -- the things that the three-judge panel or the jury are going to be reviewing, are going to be the matters that -- and we will have a separate hearing to determine this. You will have an opportunity to object to items of evidence that are presented. But it is going to be matters that are relevant to the aggravating circumstance and your mitigation.

MR. PORTER: Could I have a minute to confer with

10:01AM

10:01AM

THE COURT: Yes.

co-counsel, Your Honor?

(Defense Counsel confer off the record.)

- Q. (By Mr. Porter) I don't mean to repeat your answers, ma'am. You said you looked and you found no records?
 - A. Correct.

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1	Q. Do you have a record retention schedule regarding	
2	these records?	
3	A. We do at present. In 1987, there was a flood in	
4	the room that the records were kept. And what I understand,	
5	quite a bit of information was destroyed.	
6	Q. It's my understanding that in 1986 you started to	
7	microfilm or microfiche, I get those terms confused, records.	
8	A. Yes.	
9	Q. Did you look to see if these records are	
10	microfilmed or microfiched?	10:02AM
11	A. Yes. At pretrial we did not get into central	
12	records. We would not have access to that information.	
13	Q. It's my understanding that the individual officers	
14	often kept their separate files for their own purposes	
15	regarding investigations they did?	
16	A. I have no idea what they kept, sir.	
17	Q. Did you check with any of the officers that had	
18	been assigned to this case or detectives that were around back	
19	then?	
20	A. From what I understand, the people that were there	10:03AM
21	in 1983 have retired.	
22	MR. PORTER: Let me check with counsel for one	
23	minute, Your Honor.	
24	THE COURT: All right.	
25	(Defense counsel confer off-the-record.)	

1	MR. PORTER: We have no further questions.	1
2	MR. EICHEL: No questions for this witness, Your	
3	Honor.	
4	THE COURT: You may be excused. Thank you.	
5	MONA BRYANT	
6	Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
7	oath as follows:	
8	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
9	BY MR. PORTER:	1
10	Q. Can you state your name for the record, please?	10:05AM
11	A. Mona Bryant.	
12	Q. I am sorry. I didn't hear.	1
13	A. Mona Bryant.	
14	Q. Would you spell your last name?	\ \ !
15	A. B-R-Y-A-N-T.	
16	Q. And your address?	
17	A. Middletown, Ohio. 45044.	
18	Q. All right. And I understand you contacted	
19	A. Melynda.	
20	Q about testifying today?	10:05AM
21	A. Yes, I did.	
22	Q. And you are	
23	A. I told her I was on medication for my nerves. I	
24	have severe anxiety attacks, and that I really can't remember	
25	what happened that day.	1
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	THE M CUTTER DDD	

1 I will try to make it short and try to make it as 0. 2 stress free as possible. 3 Okay. Α. 4 Q. Are you currently employed? 5 No, I am not. Α. 6 And you are wearing glasses today? Q. 7 Yes, I am. A. 8 Are they to see things clear? I'm sorry. Not Q. clear. Distant? 9 10 Α. Far away. 10:06AM And back in 1983 were you wearing glasses? 11 Q. 12 A. No, I was not. THE COURT: You may want to assist the Court in 13 14 identifying who this witness is and what she knows. 15 I'm not sure who we are talking to and what any of your 16 questions are relevant to. 17 MR. PORTER: I was going to get to that in a 18 minute, Your Honor. THE COURT: I guess it maybe helpful if you 19 establish some foundation so that I have some idea 20 10:06AM 21 where we are at and where we are going. 22 Q. Back when this case was initially tried, were you called as a witness? 23 24 I am quite sure I was. Α. 25 All right. And did you testify regarding some Q.

events that you had seen around the shooting in this case? 1 2 I probably did, but I cannot remember what was 3 said. I blocked all of that out of my memory. I do not 4 remember. 5 was your -- can you remember anything at all then? 0. Not very much. Not that happened 24 years ago. 6 A. 7 Not very much. 8 Were you at the --Q. 9 I was at the club that night. Α. 10 You need tell the Judge what club that was. Q. 10:07AM It was the Legion in Hamilton, Ohio. 11 Α. 12 Can you -- did you have any contact with the Q. 13 victim in this case on the day of the shooting? Yes, I did. She was a friend of mine. 14 A. All right. And her name was for the record? 15 Q. 16 Suzette Butler. A. Did you see a fellow that you know by the name of 17 Q. 18 Red or Von Davis on that day? 19 A. I did see him in the club. 20 And did you see him with the victim on that day? Q. 10:07AM 21 A. I can't testify to that. I can't -- I cannot 22 remember seeing them together at all. 23 was there some point that you looked outside and Q. 24 saw an argument? 25 I might have, but I can't remember. Like I said, A .

I cannot remember exactly what happened and how the events 1 2 happened that day. What took place first I cannot remember. 3 To the best of your recollection when you 4 testified previously, is that still accurate? 5 I wouldn't say that was accurate. Because I can't Α. 6 say exactly what I said back then. Because it's been -- I 7 will be honest with you. I told her I cannot remember. Did you have any contact with the investigating 8 9 officers after the shooting? Not that I know of. 10 10:08AM All right. I would like to show you Exhibit 2. 11 Q. MR. EICHEL: I would like for the record to 12 13 reflect, this was a joint exhibit at the trial in 1984. It is the statement of Mona Aldridge. 14 THE COURT: This is Mona Bryant. Was she formerly 15 16 Mona Aldridge? THE WITNESS: Yes, I was formerly Mona Aldridge. 17 THE COURT: Thank you for that clarification. 18 MR. EICHEL: As it reflects this was a pretrial 19 20 statement given to defense at trial and it's been in 10:09AM their possession for the last 24 years. 21 THE COURT: That's fine. You may proceed. 22 MR. PORTER: I am going to have it marked as 23

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Defendant's Exhibit B today. Court's permission to

approach the witness for purposes of showing her an

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1 exhibit? 2 THE COURT: You may. (By Mr. Porter) Can you take a look at that? 3 4 Some of it I do remember. I do remember seeing 5 her outside, but some of the statements I do not remember 6 making at all. 7 I am sorry. Could you please repeat that for the Q. record? 8 9 I said some of the statements I did -- I can 10 remember saying; that I was at the Legion with her. But some 10:10AM 11 of these statements I do not remember at all saying. And I 12 signed it. 13 Let me back up for a minute. The Judge is going 0. to require me to ask a couple of questions first. Have you 14 15 ever seen Defendant's Exhibit B previously? 16 I probably have. Α. 17 Okay. Is that your -- there is a signature --Q. 18 That is my signature. A . 19 Q. Okay. MR. PORTER: Could I again approach the witness 20 10:11AM just for looking at what I --21 22 THE COURT: Go ahead. (By Mr. Porter) In the lower right-hand corner of 23 24 the document there is a number. Do you see that? 25 Α. 608?

1 Right. Do you know to what the 608 refers? Q. 2 Α. No, I do not. 3 Q. Okay. Can you remember giving that statement? 4 Not really. Like I said, that night when that Α. 5 happened, I was drinking, so I can't remember exactly what I said that night. 6 7 Okay. How much had you been drinking that night? Q. 8 Oh, quite a lot. Α. 9 MR. OSTER: Object. 10 THE COURT: Sustain the objection. 10:12AM MR. OSTER: I thought this was supposed to go 11 12 toward identification for possibly a proffer as to if she was shown pictures, not her statement or a fishing 13 expedition or anything to rehash the trial. 14 15 THE COURT: Mr. Porter, I am struggling to see how 16 this pertains to anything that is going to be relevant at the resentencing hearing. This is all, as far as I 17 18 can see, issues where you are attempting to 19 collaterally attack the conviction that has been 20 sustained and affirmed by the Ohio Supreme Court

10:12AM

MR. PORTER: Well, if the witness had been drinking on the night in question, that certainly would be relevant mitigating evidence.

THE COURT: These are all issues that would have

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been ferreted out at trial, at a motion prior to trial that would have been issued. I just don't see any vehicle or any way that this is -- I mean, believe me, I am trying to give you as broad -- I am trying to be as lenient as possible in the event that there is something here that could arguably be used at resentencing, but going into undermining identifications that -- I mean, all of that is just an attempt to undermine the conviction or to argue a residual doubt issue or something along those lines. I just don't see how it relates to any mitigating factor involving this defendant, his background or a mitigating aspect of the nature and circumstances of the case. That is -- and that is what was represented is that I have to look at the nature and circumstances of the case as a potential mitigating factor. I am just waiting to see --

MR. PORTER: The State is going to have to, I assume, re-prove part of their case. I assume they are going to be calling some witnesses. It sounds like the Court is saying that the State is not going to be permitted to call any witnesses. And if so, then maybe

THE COURT: Well --

I can understand the Court's position.

MR. PORTER: But if a witness is going to be

1	called by the State, whose testimony is a product of a	
2	Fifth Amendment violation, that certainly is relevant	
3	to the proceedings.	
4	THE COURT: I'm going to sustain that objection.	
5	MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
6	Q. (By Mr. Porter) Can you remember where you gave	
7	the where you were when you gave the statement?	
8	A. No, I cannot. I cannot remember that night. I	
9	have blocked a lot of that memory out. I cannot remember	
10	exactly where I was.	10:14AM
11	Q. Can you remember if the police showed you any	
12	pictures?	
13	A. I cannot recall that at all.	
14	MR. PORTER: A moment to confer with counsel?	
15	A. I told went to her office	
16	THE COURT: Ma'am, there is no question before you	
17	right now.	
18	(Defense counsel confer off the record.)	
19	MR. PORTER: We have no further questions, Your	
20	Honor.	10:15AM
21	MR. EICHEL: I have just a few.	
22	CROSS-EXAMINATION	
23	BY MR. EICHEL:	
24	Q. It's Mrs. Bryant?	
25	A. Yes, it is.	
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1 And your name was Mona Aldridge back in 1983? Q. 2 Yes, it was. A. 3 And you were a good friend of Suzette Butler, were Q. 4 you not? 5 Yes, I was. A. 6 How long had you known her? Q. 7 I had known the family all of my life. We grew up A. 8 together. 9 And growing up together as children and as adults Q. 10 you socialized with her? 10:16AM 11 Yes, I did. Α. Live in the same neighborhood? 12 Q. 13 On and off. Once we got grown we all went our A. separate ways. 14 Well, but you said you do recall that that night 15 16 you were at the Legion? 17 Yes, I was. 18 And Suzette was there? 0. 19 A. Yes. And you said Mr. Davis was there? 20 Q. 10:16AM 21 A. Yes. Mr. Davis, what was he in relation to Suzette, 22 Q. that you remember from those days? 23 24 She was seeing him in them days, but I think they 25 had broke up. The night we was at the Legion I think they had

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47 1 broke up. 2 So you knew Mr. Davis through her? Q. 3 Α. Yes. 4 And you socialized with him and her on occasion? Q. 5 Probably on occasion I did. A. Okay. So you knew Mr. Davis' name through 6 Q. 7 Suzette? 8 Mr. Davis, I knew his brother. I knew his family. 9 Hamilton is a very -- it's a very small town, so people knew 10 everybody in Hamilton back then. 10:17AM So it is fair to say --11 It is fair to say I did know him. 12 13 -- you knew Mr. Davis not quite as well you knew Suzette, but you knew him from the neighborhood, too? 14 Yeah, I have seen him. 15 16 So you told -- would you have told the police you Q. 17 knew him, same thing you are telling me today? 18 I probably would have told the police that if they A . 19 asked me that, did I know him. was it even necessary for the police to show you 20 10:17AM 21 some kind of a lineup for you to say Mr. Davis was the guy you 22 saw that night? 23 MS. COOK-REICH: Object. Speculation. MR. PORTER: We are going to object and certainly 24

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it's not her job or her role to say what is necessary

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for the police to do or not do.

MR. EICHEL: I will withdraw the question.

- Q. (By Mr. Eichel) Did you know Mr. Davis on sight?
 You knew what he looked like?
 - A. Yes, I knew what he looked like.
 - Q. And you could tell the police what he looked like?
 - A. I don't know that.

THE COURT: Hold on one second. For the record, there is construction going on in the space above the courtroom. There has been some loud clattering during this line of questioning, so there has been a couple of interruptions I guess because of that. I just wanted to indicate that it isn't the conduct of counsel that is interrupting anything. All counsel are behaving appropriately, but there is a circumstance outside of our control that we are attempting to remedy as we speak. So I just wanted the record to understand why I kind of interrupted a couple of times. To the extent that you are able to proceed with the distraction, feel free to do so. If you feel that you can't, let me know and we will take a break.

10:19AM

10:18AM

MR. EICHEL: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Same goes for the defense.

Q. (By Mr. Eichel) What has been marked previously as Joint Exhibit 2, is now marked today as Defendant's Exhibit

B, you said was your statement?

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A. I can't remember making that statement. And if I did sign it, I am not going to testify that it was true because I can't remember what happened back then.

- Q. Well, that is fair --
- A. Now, I just can't remember.
- Q. -- fair enough. But you did --
- A. I did identify it back then.
- Q. Right under your signature it says the date 12-12-83. In the text, in the words of this, you identified a person named -- the word Red Davis is right there?

I know him as Red Davis.

- Q. Okay. And throughout the rest of this, you refer to Red here, and Red here. Red had a gun in his hand it says right here. At the end, when Red was arguing with Suzette, he pointed the gun at her head.
 - A. I don't remember none of that.
- Q. It said it --

MR. PORTER: I will object. The document speaks for itself. She already said she can't verify what is accurate in the document, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. But once again, I am going to indicate as we are going through this witness, all of these issues appear to be relevant only to

credibility of a witness. That is an issue that would

10:21AM

1 have been determined by the trier of fact in the 2 original trial, not an issue for this Court 25 years 3 post to be looking at. So I understand you are 4 following up on questions that have been asked. 5 MR. EICHEL: Let me ask just one more question. 6 (By Mr. Eichel) It wouldn't be unusual back then 0. 7 or even today to refer to the defendant here as Red? 8 No, it wouldn't be unusual. That is the name I knew of him. 9 10 MR. EICHEL: Thank you. No further questions. 10:21AM 11 REDIRECT EXAMINATION 12 BY MR. PORTER: 13 Q. The document that we have been referring to, 14 ma'am, do you remember if you were the person that typed that? 15 A. No. I know I did not type that. Not at all. I 16 didn't even have access to a typewriter back then. 17 How far did you go in school? Q. 12th. I graduated from high school. I knew how 18 Α. 19 to type, but I didn't have a typewriter. Q. All right. The prosecutor asked you about the 20 10:22AM 21 statement and went through the content of the statement with you. Do you remember if you read the statement prior to 22 23 signing it? Most likely I didn't. I will be honest. Most 24 Α. likely I didn't read the statement. 25

1	MR. PORTER: I have no further questions, Your	1
2	Honor.	
3	THE COURT: Anything further, Mr. Eichel?	
4	MR. EICHEL: Nothing further, Your Honor.	
5	THE COURT: Ma'am, you can be excused. Thank you	
6	for coming in.	
7	THE WITNESS: Do I have to stay here for the rest	
8	of the day?	
9	THE COURT: No, you do not, ma'am. You are	
10	released. Ms. Cook-Reich is getting the next witness?	10:23AM
11	MR. PORTER: That is correct, Your Honor.	
12	JODAWNA MCREARY	
13	Having been first duly sworn, was examined and testified under	
14	oath as follows:	
15	DIRECT EXAMINATION	
16	BY MS. COOK-REICH:	
17	Q. Ma'am, can you state your name for the record,	
18	please?	
19	A. JoDawna McCreary.	
20	Q. Were you previously also known as JoDawna	10:24AM
21	Southern?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. Okay. And ma'am, can you state your address for	
24	the record, please?	
25	A. Cincinnati, Ohio.	
		J
	TILL M CUTTER DOD	

1	Q. Okay. And I apologize, I meant to have you spell	1
2	your first and last name for the court reporter.	
3	A. J-O D-A-W-A-N-A, M-C-C-R-E-A-R-Y.	
4	Q. And, ma'am, did you previously testify at a trial	
5	in regards to <u>State of Ohio vs. Von Clark Davis</u> in 1983 or	
6	'84?	
7	A. I was subpoenaed.	
8	Q. Do you recall if you testified?	
9	A. I didn't talk, so.	
10	Q. You didn't talk at all?	10:25AM
11	A. No.	
12	Q. Did you testify at any other prior hearing on Mr.	1
13	Davis' case?	
14	A. I talked with a detective at the police station,	
15	and that was it.	
16	Q. Do you recall whether when you spoke with the	
17	police detective at the police station whether you were shown	
18	any photographs?	
19	A. No, I wasn't.	
20	Q. You were not shown any photographs?	10:25AM
21	A. No.	
22	Q. Did you know Suzette Butler?	
23	A. Yes, I did.	
24	Q. Prior to that day?	
25	A. Yes.	
	TILL M CUTTED BDD	

1 Did you know Mr. Davis prior to that day? Q. 2 Yes, I did. A. Did you provide statements to the detective if you 3 Q. 4 remember? 5 Yes, I did. A. MR. EICHEL: Your Honor, I think those last 6 7 questions end the matter. THE COURT: Well --8 MR. EICHEL: Object to further questioning on 9 those. 10 10:25AM THE COURT: Let me try to give some further 11 12 guidance as to where I am at on this. Okay. 13 Mitigating factors under 2929.04 (D), and these are the kind of things that I was trying to allow the defense 14 to have some latitude so that we can see if there is 15 anything pertinent to these things; whether the victim 16 of the offense induced or facilitated it; whether it is 17 unlikely that the offense would have been committed but 18 for the fact that the offender was under duress, 19 coercion, strong provocation. You know, any of these 20 10:26AM

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

defendant, good character, favorable community

other factors that are listed under 2929.04(D) or under

the catchall and the summary I have of various relevant

mitigating factors that courts have addressed, family

history, background, or family environment of the

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reputation, substance abuse issue, personality disorder 1 low level of intelligence or mental retardation, 3 remorse, assistance to cooperation with police, promise reformation or religious conversion, military service, 4 victim's illegal activities have been addressed, employment, love and support of family members, good prison conduct, impact on a child, probability of no release from prison, health problems of a defendant, care of an elderly, you know, these are the kind of 10 mitigating factors that we look at; not whether or not a procedure leading to an identification followed, you 11 know, met certain requirements or not when that issue 12 was never raised at trial. It was not something that 13 was litigated at trial, it has never been litigated on 14 appeal other than in the context of an ineffective 15 assistance claim and to that extent, has not been found 16 17 to have merit. So, please, I am going to allow you to call 18 19

10:27AM

witnesses, but the idea is that there is going to be something that pertains to some of these mitigating factors or something about the nature and circumstances of the offense that would be mitigating for this defendant.

10:28AM

MR. OSTER: If I may just briefly, I think possibly looking at the eyes of the witness that an

1	exhibit may be laying on the witness table. I would	Ī
2	like to have that removed.	
3	THE COURT: That was from the previous witness?	
4	MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor.	
5	THE COURT: Prior exhibits are up here.	
6	MR. EICHEL: For the record, after the testimony	
7	of the previous witness, I have no objection of that	
8	being admitted into evidence at this point.	
9	THE COURT: For purposes of this hearing. All	
10	right. So with the Court's comments in mind you may	10:28AM
11	proceed.	
12	Q. (Ms. Cook-Reich) Ms. McCreary, how well did you	
13	know Red Davis?	
14	A. I didn't know him that well. Not like that, no.	
15	Just knew of him.	
16	Q. Knew of him.	
17	A. And knew what he looked like.	
18	Q. okay.	
19	A. And who his name was, what it is.	4.4
20	Q. Prior to that evening at the Legion had you seen	10:29AM
21	him on more than one occasion?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. Were you from the neighborhood of Hamilton where	
24	he was from?	
25	A. Yes, uh-huh.	V.
		1
	THE M CUTTER BOD	

1	Q. You knew him from the neighborhood?	1
2	A. I knew his parents and stuff.	
3	Q. Okay.	
4	A. His mom and his sister.	
5	Q. And I apologize, when you say I knew them, you	
6	knew of them or you knew them?	
7	A. I knew them.	
8	Q. You were an acquaintance of them, friends with	
9	them?	
10	A. Yes. Yes.	10/29AM
11	Q. And therefore, you were an acquaintance by	
12	relation to Von Clark Davis?	
13	A. Well, I knew well, I just knew him. I knew who	
14	he was.	
15	Q. Okay. And you weren't shown any photographs of	
16	him by any detective or any police officer?	
17	A. No.	
18	Q. Did you witness any other person be shown a	
19	photograph?	
20	A. No.	10:30AM
21	Q. Were you interviewed individually?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. Were you interviewed at the Legion or at a	ľ
24	different location?	
25	A. At the police station.	
	TILL M. CUTTED, DDD	

1 MS. COOK-REICH: If I can have a second, 2 Your Honor? 3 THE COURT: You may. MS. COOK-REICH: I have no further questions for 4 5 Ms. McCreary. Thank you. THE COURT: Do you have anything, Mr. Eichel? 6 7 MR. EICHEL: No, we have no questions. THE COURT: Ma'am, you may be released. Thank 8 9 you. As to the comments by Mr. Porter about that the State is going to have to present evidence at the 10 10:30AM resentencing hearing, they don't have to re-prove the 11 murder conviction. They don't have to re-prove the 12 13 aggravating circumstance. I mean, that has been found and proven beyond a reasonable doubt and the jury is 14 instructed on that. The additional evidence that they 15 are allowed to put in, the Court traditionally monitors 16 17 this closely. We don't just blanket allow the State to re-present all evidence that was admitted in the guilt 18 19 phase. It has to pertain to the aggravating 20 circumstance only, and it would be relevant to the 10:31AM 21 aggravating circumstance. So any additional evidence 22 that they submit is not going to be going towards 23 re-proving the underlying crime. It is going to be 24 towards what is relevant for the sentencing body to 25 consider in being able to weigh that aggravating

circumstance against the mitigating factors that will be presented. I wanted to make sure that we were all clear there as well. So when you talk about that they are going to have to call witnesses or that they are going to have to present evidence, I mean, the only evidence is going to be as pertains to the aggravating circumstance. And traditionally, that entails a re-submission of portions of the evidence from the guilt phase that are relevant to that aggravating circumstance.

10:32AM

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MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, when I spoke previously and indicated the State had provided a list of witnesses, I have put my hand upon that. They filed supplemental discovery listed as H, on July 25th, 2008. And in that discovery, they have listed 46 witnesses including the ones that we have called thus far except for the records custodian.

THE COURT: I think out of fairness, you know,

none of the counsel that are present in this courtroom

right now were counsel of record on this trial. This
is an unusual circumstance. This case, the sentence
was vacated and remanded for resentencing, you know,

decades after this original trial transpired. To the

extent that the State is providing anything and

everything that they have to the defense so that you

can learn everything possible that you need to know about this case to be able to adequately represent Mr. Davis is admirable, and it would be something that the Court would want them to do.

But again, I mean, in no trial that this Court has ever been involved in has it been a situation that because witnesses were listed in discovery that there was some type of a requirement that they be called or, in fact, I believe the rule prohibits comment on the witness list; who is and isn't called. The idea is to provide you discovery.

10:33AM

MS. COOK-REICH: Actually, and maybe I have a different concept of what the rule is, a list of witnesses they intend to call at trial and they have listed 46 of them including the ones that we have subpoenaed today, other than the records custodian we have subpoenaed no one who is not on their witness list.

10:34AM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, to make a proffer inside a proffer I guess, as we stand here today, I did the discovery where I gave those names over. In looking at this case from 1983 trying to go through multiple boxes, it is hard to know exactly what is going to happen and how things will play out. It was out of caution that counsel, myself, gave over all of those

things and trying to make sure there wasn't anything missing.

Prosecutors, we are very nervous about Brady issues and we do try to take that seriously and I would rather give over a name that I am not going to use than have something come up where we are sitting here a week before trial and I have to look at Your Honor and say there is something that should have been and there is not. That is not a position that is liked by prosecutors as we sit here.

10:34AM

THE COURT: And quite frankly, that is what is guiding the Court today in terms of, again, I am trying, consistent with the law, to allow defense counsel to have latitude to be able to explore issues that are going to be relevant to this resentencing, but up to this point, I mean, it appears to me that there is really an attempt to try to attack the guilt finding in the case and that is simply — that is not before the Court. That is something that has been affirmed.

10:35AM

We are here to get ready for a resentencing, to allow any motions that are appropriate to be determined prior to that resentencing hearing to be heard, and again, I am proceeding in a cautious manner because, quite frankly, this is a matter that is unusual in its posture, procedural posture. And I think all of us,

you know, need to be given the opportunity to explore certain avenues here maybe more so than in a standard case, but that doesn't mean that we have cart blanche to go and try to retry the guilt phase of the trial.

And so, counsel, please, as you go through these witnesses keep in mind what is at issue in a resentencing and let's address those issues.

MS. COOK-REICH: Can we have a second, Your Honor? (Defense counsel confers off the record.)

MR. PORTER: If it may please the Court, if the Court has made anything clear today it is that the Court is not going to let us proceed with respect to the motion to suppress. That is what we are prepared to do here today. So again, this case is going to go up to numerous rounds of appeal.

At this point we intend to offer no more evidence with respect to the motion to suppress only because of the Court's comments that we can't address that issue when we call witnesses. It doesn't make any sense to do that. And the second thing I would take objection to and the record should not reflect that the prosecutor has given us anything and everything. That should be readily apparent given the fact that the Court wouldn't order that the information regarding the pretrial identification be turned over.

10:37AM

10:37AM

So at this point, let the record reflect we will be calling no more witnesses because the Court has indicated that it does not want to hear any testimony with respect to the motion to suppress.

THE COURT: What I am going to indicate is that I have welcomed you to present any testimony that might pertain to any mitigating evidence, any mitigating factor that this Court would be -- or that a three-judge panel or a jury would ultimately be weighing in this matter, but to the extent that the evidence that is presented, and up to this point all goes to witness credibility issues that were determined at trial, those kind of issues, you know, that is not something that the Court is going to relitigate. The conviction in the case is final. The conviction has been affirmed. It has been final. It wasn't reversed by the 12th District. It wasn't reversed by the Ohio Supreme Court. And it has not been reversed by any federal court that has reviewed it.

10:38AM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, if I may as well, looking over notes as I have been having to go back and look at different witnesses who may or may not be here, we have talked about the law of the case and res judicata lon page 163 of the transcript, which I know Your Honor has not looked at pursuant to the defense making a motion

10:39AM

in that regard. The defense in this case did make a motion to strike the in-court identification due to the impermissible picture of the defendant. At one point on page 164 then, the trial court overruled that motion and said it went to the weight of the testimony. That issue was then not appealed, but it was made part of the trial record. It was overruled very similar to what Your Honor just said as to the weight of the testimony.

10/39AM

I know Your Honor has not had a chance to look at that, but inside of this proffer I would like to put that on the record that that was there. It was chosen not to be an appeal issue and it does go to exactly what has been litigated here today.

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THE COURT: Mr. Porter, hold on a second. What you are indicating when you say you are not going to call any further witnesses, is that you would expect that the testimony of the witnesses that you have here remaining would be similar in nature to what has been presented thus far?

10:40AM

MR. PORTER: And that the Court is going to preclude us from asking questions regarding the pretrial identification procedures as it has with the other witnesses.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: And the other comment I would make, what is interesting is that when counsel did object during the trial to the impermissible eyewitness identification procedure, the Court says it goes to the weight of the evidence. Truly it does not. It goes to the admissibility. Thank you.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. EICHEL: Well, if Your Honor, please, again I object to the defense counsel's characterization of the Court's ruling. The motion and the record that Mr. Oster already pointed out on page 163 of the trial transcript that dealt with the testimony of Cozette Massy, who -- I presume the defense was ready to call her this morning, and has chosen now not to.

THE COURT: Well, you know, I don't feel that I have been restrictive. I mean, I have been allowing you to proceed. I have just been waiting for it to pertain to something relevant to the matter which is before the Court. And I fail to see the legal distinction that counsel is making on a motion to suppress. I mean, you wouldn't file a motion to suppress to prevent something from being heard at the sentencing hearing in a capital case. Motions to suppress are by their very nature pretrial. I mean, to the extent that you will be objecting to certain

10:40AM

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evidence being considered by a jury or a three-judge panel for purposes of sentencing, you still have that option. Nothing that is happening today would preclude you from being able to object at the appropriate time, and the Court will then make a ruling based on what is being offered into evidence and what the objections are at that time. But to the extent that counsel characterizes this as a motion to suppress the pretrial and trial identifications relating to this defendant that -- I mean, I don't see any way that any of the information that is presented to this Court thus far has not been designed to attack the guilt finding. It appears that it is all oriented towards the guilt finding and that matter has been determined. That is not before the Court.

10:42AM

So, if you have something further with regard to mitigation, feel free to proceed. If not, then I certainly honor your decision not to call any further witnesses. All right. Do you wish to -- are there any other witnesses here on any of the other motions today?

10:43AM

MR. PORTER: None today, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right. Do you wish to argue, present oral argument on any of these motions or are you simply submitting them based on the written argument? You certainly should have an opportunity to

1	present any oral argument in support of all or any of	
2	these motions that you desire.	
3	MS. COOK-REICH: We would like to argue, Your	
4	Honor. There is one that we wish to submit on. Let me	
5	get to my record. We would submit on F, motion to	
6	dismiss the capital specification contained in the	
7	indictment. If I could have one second to make sure	
8	that people aren't sitting outside	
9	THE COURT: That is F as in Frank?	
10	MS. COOK-REICH: Yes.	10:44AM
11	THE COURT: Yes, as a courtesy if you are not	
12	calling any further witnesses, feel free to release	
13	them. Thank you.	
14	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
15	THE COURT: All right. You were saying that you	
16	wanted to which one was there one that you wanted	
17	to argue or one that you wanted to submit?	
18	MS. COOK-REICH: I thought we would get over the	
19	one that we wish to submit, which is F, motion to	
20	dismiss capital specifications contained in the	10:45AM
21	indictment.	
22	THE COURT: Does the State agree to submit that	
23	matter?	
24	MR. EICHEL: Yes, Your Honor. We will submit it	
25	also.	

THE COURT: All right. I will take that matter under advisement. You may proceed with oral argument then and just identify the motion. What I would prefer that we do is allow you to argue a motion and then hear a response from the State before we proceed to the next motion to try to keep things as focused and clear as possible.

MS. COOK-REICH: We will proceed forward alphabetically. D as in David, motion for disclosure of exculpatory evidence. Obviously I will not go back through the multiple-page memorandum placed in the record. Your Honor.

10:46AM

THE COURT: I will indicate for the record that I have read the 11-page motion for disclosure of exculpatory evidence. I have also reviewed the two-page response from the State. So I have done that prior to the oral argument.

MS. COOK-REICH: I won't go on ad nauseam on this. I would just indicate to the Court as our memorandum suggests and indicates that the evidence we are seeking to insure has been placed within the record and it dovetails into the issue that we were trying to get to on pretrial identification. We are requesting that the Court order that the State affirmatively on the record indicate that there are no memorandum, notes, reports,

10:46AM

regarding any Brady material, any exculpatory evidence that go to both any potential exculpatory evidence for Mr. Davis including the photo lineup procedures which we were attempting to go through relative to the motion to suppress.

As you are aware, we had the records custodian come in from the Hamilton Police Department. This is kind of dovetailed in with that because we wanted to see what records were contained within the Hamilton Police Department still. As you have heard the testimony, they have no records at their police department. We would like the Court to order the State to affirmatively state that they have provided any and all relevant information.

10:47AM

THE COURT: All right. And just to the extent that -- Brady applies to both issues involving guilt and mitigation, and so to the extent obviously that the State -- that the State has a Brady obligation that continues. Obviously if there was exculpatory information regarding guilt, I would expect that that would have already been provided and certainly if there is anything you have, you would have an obligation to present that. But I think that this is more oriented at this point in time given the posture of the case towards Brady material regarding mitigation.

10:4BAM

1 MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor. The State has no 2 problem acknowledging that Brady does extend to the 3 mitigation hearing. I think we have acknowledged that 4 much. We have also acknowledged previous discovery 5 given February 8th, '84, April 20th, '84, April 27th, '84, and what would be motion H, which was Davis' 6 7 demand for discovery, we did give discovery over as well. I can look back on the exact date, but obviously 8 it was in year 2008 now. I believe we filed that July 9 25th, 2008. 10 11 The State has been in contact with and working 12 with detectives from the Hamilton Police Department trying make sure we get all of the information we can. 13 14 THE COURT: So you are observing or cognizant of

10:48AM

your continuing duty to investigate and disclose as we11?

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MR. OSTER: Yes, Your Honor and we obviously realize that Brady continues up until the date and through the trial. So if anything would come up we would give it to defense counsel immediately.

10:49AM

THE COURT: All right. Anything further on that motion?

MS. COOK-REICH: Just two notes, that it also extends to impeachment evidence as well as their actual constructive possession. So I certainly understand

that he is indicating he is in contact with the detective from the Hamilton Police Department, but as you have heard the records custodian from the police department testify, the detectives involved in this case kept -- may have, in fact, kept their own records.

THE COURT: There was a question about that. I think the witness testified that she doesn't know what they did.

MS. COOK-REICH: They are not contained in the Hamilton Police Department records, so we would ask the court — our position is that simply contacting a current detective at the Hamilton Police Department is not sufficient to insure that all Brady material has been disclosed. It would require them to actually contact the detectives that are still living, whether they live in Ohio or not, and make sure that they are not hanging on to any impeachment or exculpatory evidence also, Your Honor.

MR. OSTER: If it may please the Court, Your Honor, the only thing I would say is our detective has tracked down the previous detectives, the people he can find; who is dead and who is alive. He has tried to talk to people. So we are, on a continuing basis, trying to do that and get everything we can. We understand Brady and we are fully willing to comply

10:49AM

10:50AM

with it.

THE COURT: All right. All right. Which motion do you want to address next?

MS. COOK-REICH: It would probably be best to go to the sealed copy E, motion to require a sealed copy of the prosecutor's file to be made part of the record.

THE COURT: Are you going to be arguing this, Mr. Porter?

MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Porter will argue this one.
THE COURT: You may proceed.

10:51AM

MR. PORTER: Briefly, Your Honor, I understand the Court has latitude in this area. The Court has discretion in this area. But we would direct the Court's attention and it's in our outline or I'm sorry in our motion of State vs. Brown in which case, the Ohio Supreme Court reversed a capital conviction recently. And I understand it is the Court's position we are only here on sentencing in which the Court ordered that the prosecutor's file out of an abundance of caution be sealed and made a part of the record for purposes of later review. Given the nature of the punishment involved here, we would ask the Court to adopt the same precaution. I certainly wasn't there. I am speculating a tad on this, Your Honor, but I would gather when State vs. Brown -- it was argued in the

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trial court and the defense counsel made the motion to have the prosecutor's file be sealed and made part of the record and we aren't asking to look at the file, Your Honor. All we are asking is a copy be sealed. I am sure the prosecutor in that case stood up and argued that they knew what the Brady obligation was. The Judge still out of precautions, given the nature of the penalty, made it be part of the record. And, in fact, later on it was determined through oversight or whatever, it makes no difference for purposes of Brady, that there was some Brady material and warranted the granting of a new trial. I understand the Court is well aware that if the Court denies the motion we will not be successful on appeal. The Court does have the discretion to be safe.

10:52AM

We ask the Court out of an abundance of caution to seal the -- to order a copy of the prosecutor's file be sealed.

THE COURT: All right. Thank you, Mr. Porter. you wish to present anything above and beyond your memorandum?

10:53AM

MR. EICHEL: No. I would like to reiterate in our memorandum we cited State vs. Craft. 12th District case.

THE COURT: That was Judge Crehan's case, correct?

10:54AM

10:54AM

MR. EICHEL: Yes. The Court held the trial court abused his discretion in ordering something over and above what Criminal Rule 16 requires, and the Supreme Court law in capital cases has well establish the trial Court is not required to seal the prosecutor's file, based on speculation that the prosecutor might have withheld exculpatory evidence. It is a well-worn issue.

THE COURT: All right.

MR. PORTER: One comment, if the State has adopted the position they have done all they can to provide us with exculpatory evidence, then they should have no objection to, in fact, sealing a copy of their file.

And again, we would point out to the Court, State vs.

Brown.

THE COURT: All right. Matter will be taken under advisement.

MS. COOK-REICH: We have submitted on motion F,
Your Honor, and we have had testimony on G. That would
leave us with H, which is defense limited demand for
discovery.

THE COURT: You can argue G if you like. I haven't made a final ruling.

MS. COOK-REICH: Nothing further to argue on that, Your Honor. Let me just check on that. We have

nothing further to argue on that. Thank you. H, limited demand for discovery, I think I kind of addressed that when we first began this morning and I am mostly responding to the State's response and their statements in there that they are assuming that we are providing reciprocal discovery. And I want to place the Court and prosecutor on notice that we specifically titled that limited demand for discovery for a purpose. It wasn't just a demand for discovery.

THE COURT: Well --

10:55AM

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, I guess to state the obvious, the State has a different position. When we argued -- just argued D, motion for disclosure of exculpatory as well as here in H, the State has given multiple items of discovery over. This case is in a mid-trial setting. It is not new. It is not something where things can be undone. The rules of discovery would still stand.

10:55AM

There is nothing here saying that once a trial has progressed, discovery has been given three to four times, that now the defense can somehow invoke this shield to say we no longer have to give any discovery even though we have been given everything throughout the entirety of this case. I think that what the State would ask and what the rules of discovery would require

is that since this case is ongoing, since discovery has been given, since discovery has been asked for multiple times, that the discovery rules apply and both sides give discovery equally.

THE COURT: Ms. Cook-Reich, let me just make sure that I clarify. Are you indicating that your position right now is that you are not obligated to provide reciprocal discovery. You are not saying that if the Court were to put on an order that you would be disobeying the Court's order?

10:56AM

MS. COOK-REICH: I would never disobey a Court's order, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I quess -- all right.

MS. COOK-REICH: And if I could say, there is no motion, at least currently by the prosecutor, in the posture that we are standing here today, there is no motion by the State to request -- at least a written motion to request the State -- by the State to request the defense to provide discovery. There is simply their response to our H indicating they assume we are going to provide that.

10:57AM

If I could speak to D. It would seem that Mr.

Oster was trying to imply that D was -- motion D was additionally in regards to criminal rules, discovery rules. That is specifically also entitled under Brady

rules and the constitution, so I just point that out to the Court.

MR. OSTER: Reciprocal discovery will obviously be filed in this case, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Are we at I?

MS. COOK-REICH: Mr. Porter is going to address this motion.

MR. PORTER: The motion speaks for itself.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PORTER: The Ohio Supreme Court numerous times has said that you have the discretion to go beyond what is required of Criminal Rule 16. We have cited the Court to those cases. This Court today has taken -- repeatedly cited to the fact that this case is 24 years old or 25 -- and I am sorry, I don't remember the exact number and I don't mean to misstate you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: It depends on where you start I guess, but I think it is '83 to today from the incident is 24 to 25 because I think it was December of '83, so that is 24, going on 25 years.

10:58AM

10:57AM

MR. PORTER: Given the discretion the Court has given the fact that it is a 25-year-old case, given the fact that we have a duty to go back and investigate everything, it's really hard to go back 25 years as the Court has seen from one of the witnesses who could not

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even remember. My recollection of her testimony was she wasn't even sure if she signed her statement. wasn't too sure of the contents of the statement. It is really hard to go back and talk to and effectively interview those witnesses. Red is entitled to that type of investigation, so we would ask the Court to exceed what is permitted under Criminal Rule 16 and the authority is there for the Court to do if it so chooses.

10:59AM

MR. EICHEL: May it please the Court, in addition to what I have written, and I cited again State vs. Craft in my memorandum, point out in addition to that, that State vs. Craft is unusual because it was a 30-year-old case and in addition to that fact, it was a 30-year-old case that had never been tried 30 years ago.

THE COURT: That was the case where he was declared incompetent: Is that correct? Why was it 30 years old? Remind me. That wasn't my case.

10:59AM

MR. EICHEL: The defendant's identity was discovered in the aggravated murder case almost 30 years -- and he was indicted almost 30 years to the day after he committed the rape and kidnapping of this girl. Murder. He was charged with aggravated murder in that case. And 30 years later Judge Crehan thought

it was within his discretion to order extra Criminal Rule 16 discovery. The Court of Appeals said no, the Court abused its discretion when it went into matters that are specifically addressed by Criminal Rule 16.

The Court of Appeals declared the trial court's discovery order null and void. In that, part of that trial court's order it was declared null and void. The Judge took it on himself to take a bunch of witness statements in camera inspection for Brady material. The Court of Appeals specifically said that was an abuse of discretion. Criminal Rule 16 (b)(2) specifically provides information not subject to disclosure. Case law says that a witness statement is discoverable only when the person has testified on direct examination and the request is made —

THE COURT: I'm familiar with the procedure.

MR. EICHEL: We don't have that in the case. The trial is over. We had a trial in this case.

THE COURT: And I'm assuming that -- and again, I don't have the benefit of having read the trial transcript at this point. Again, I have been attempting to honor a request that was made by Mr. Porter earlier in that regard, but I would assume that that procedure was followed during the trial if, in fact, it was requested and that after direct

11:00AM

11:01AM

examination if there was a witness statement that was provided, there was an opportunity for an in camera review for inconsistencies and the procedure that is contemplated by the rules, and I imagine that those statements then would have been preserved for the record.

MR. EICHEL: To that extent, yes, I believe we saw one of those today. It was a Joint Exhibit 2. I think there was Joint Exhibit 1 as well that might have also been a witness statement of one witness that was called and testified at trial.

11:02AM

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PORTER: We just -- not to beat a dead horse, the Court has our pleadings. I understand the Court will file an opinion. We just ask the Court to look at the Ohio Supreme Court cases we cited as opposed to appellate court cases.

THE COURT: So it is clear, I mean, not only will the Court dutifully read the motions that have been filed, but the Court will also peruse the case law that is cited and frequently the Court reviews case law above and beyond that that has been cited by counsel in these motions, so I will definitely honor that request, Mr. Porter.

11:02AM

MR. PORTER: I am just struck by as Ms. Cook-Reich

pointed out to me a minute ago, once again that is the State saying we have provided anything and everything and anytime we have asked for a little bit additional under the criminal rules they are fighting us tooth and nail.

THE COURT: All right. That matter is under advisement. Next?

MS. COOK-REICH: J, motion to compel law enforcement officials to provide the prosecuting attorney will all the information acquired during the course of their investigation. Mr. Porter will handle that motion.

11:03AM

THE COURT: Mr. Porter?

MR. PORTER: I am never quite sure, having prosecuted for five years in the darker period of my life, of why prosecutors fight this. It was always my experience when I prosecuted that one of the greatest challenges from prosecuting was to try to get all of the information from the cops.

THE COURT: As I read the response I don't think they are.

11:04AM

MR. PORTER: I was unclear from the response to be honest with you. I read it twice.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. PORTER: And if, in fact, the Court -- if in

fact, they concede, I certainly do not want to be taking up the Court's time. I'm always going back to -- I have been doing this work too long and was arguing these motions in the mid-eighties.

THE COURT: Well, I think they have a similar desire to want to know everything there is to know about the case from law enforcement to the extent that that is an arm of the State. I think -- that is how I interpreted their response.

MR. PORTER: So if they are conceding I will sit down and not take up the Court's time.

MR. EICHEL: I think the motion is unnecessary. I think law enforcement cooperates with us at our request. So I don't see a problem with that. I do find it kind of curious that the State agency, we requested their records and they are fighting that. I don't understand.

MR. PORTER: I want to speak to that last -- the prosecution agrees that it should have the cooperation of every state agency possessing information relevant to Davis. This obviously includes the DRC. They aren't involved in the prosecution. I mean, do we get records that they have on the postal inspector? That is just a red herring. We have said all along we have those records. We don't need you to enter an order for

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the prosecution to get a copy of --

THE COURT: I can't even address that issue.

MR. PORTER: Well, they are the ones that went there, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I understand and just so it is clear, I wasn't addressing it in their response. I am not addressing it in yours. That is a matter that is before the Ohio Supreme Court at this point in time. My interpretation of the case law is that I am without authority to act on that narrow issue until the appellate issue is resolved.

11:06AM

MR. PORTER: And the prosecutor raised the issue of why I filed the motion. Most of my practice is in federal court looking at these cases. I was involved in the case out of Hamilton County several years ago that took I think about a decade to litigate. It turned out that the police had not turned over most of their file, they only turned over stuff that was helpful. That individual that we were representing in that case is now the 122nd person to walk off death row in this country a free man. So that is the purpose of filing this motion.

11:07AM

THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Porter. Similarly that matter will be taken under advisement.

MS. COOK-REICH: K I believe is the same thing as

G, which we have already dealt with. We would like to address L and N tomorrow as we have some witnesses that I didn't think we would get to today. I didn't want them sitting here all day. Rather than deal with N, which is the motion for funding which really relates to P, which is a motion on the lethal injection, I would like to skip O and come back to P and N if I could. And O is the motion to transcribe Grand Jury proceedings and Mr. Porter will --

11:07AM

MR. PORTER: It's a simple motion. It doesn't ask that we get access. It just asks that it be transcribed so if an issue comes up, and we request the Court to look at it, this Court won't be put in a position of, for instance -- and I am not trying to be presumptuous. I have been involved in some cases where it wasn't transcribed. There was a jury. The judge didn't want to wait around for it to be transcribed, and hence, the case just got continued on. All we are asking is that it be transcribed.

11:08AM

THE COURT: All right. Anything?

MR. OSTER: Very simply, obviously the Court is well aware of the particularized need standard. "If" I don't believe qualifies as a particularized need. I also think the case <u>State vs. Davis</u>, 88, which is 38 Ohio, which is the site, Ohio State 3rd 361 that issue

was raised. It's in our motion as a footnote one, where they previously argued to the Ohio Supreme Court Grand Jury transcript should have been disclosed only to have the Court reject that argument. And we ask again the Court to reject it as the Ohio Supreme Court did.

MR. PORTER: I am back to we aren't asking it to be disclosed to us. We are asking that it be transcribed. Is it yes or no? Are you objecting to it being transcribed?

11:09AM

MR. OSTER: Yes.

MR. PORTER: And, you know, what is real interesting is they gave -- they transcribed it. They gave it to the federal district court judge and they are here today telling you they won't transcribe it. I have problems with that.

THE COURT: You know more about it than I do at this point. I am not aware that it has been transcribed and presented to anyone else, but obviously, I understand what your request is, that it is simply to have it transcribed and ready. I understand your response and that matter will be taken under advisement.

11:09AM

MR. PORTER: Well, we would request the Court's permission to submit one additional exhibit in support

of this.

THE COURT: Okay. Well, not at this time?

MR. PORTER: No, we just want to submit an additional exhibit which if we could have a half hour to find it.

MS. COOK-REICH: We thought we were going to get to that tomorrow.

THE COURT: That's fine.

MR. OSTER: The only thing that I would say is there has been a lot of mention of, well, the State could do this or could do that or a lot of other things. There are rules out there that the State is following. We don't see the need not to follow those rules. Obviously some of those things are there for a reason.

THE COURT: There is no jury here. I mean, I understand what the law is. I understand what the requirements of counsel are. I understand discretion. I understand those issues, and I am taking all of that into consideration. All right. Were you going to address P and then N?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Because I guess I had one issue that I
-- I had a question before we got into it, because I
didn't note that it was raised by either side, but my

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preliminary question in every case that I reviewed involving challenges to either Ohio's lethal injection protocols or other states, it is always been a position where the person who raised the issue has been a person who has actually been sentenced to death and in this case, we don't know -- we are not in that posture.

The death sentence has been vacated. It has been remanded for resentencing. It is one option at this point as we stand here among three. And I guess my first question is, is there proper standing at this point to raise the issue?

11:12AM

Now, I understand that Judge Burge in the Rivera case did, but I mean, that is not authority that is binding on the Court. I guess I am interested is there any appellate authority or Supreme Court authority or federal authority, where there has been an instance where a person who has not been sentenced to death has, you know, been found to have standing to challenge the death penalty?

11:12AM

MR. PORTER: The Court raises a good issue. I can give the Court some authority. It's not directly on point. The Rivera case has an interesting history in that -- and I don't know if the Court has had an opportunity meet with Judge Burge or not.

THE COURT: I have not. I know other -- I believe

I have met other judges from Lorain County, but not Judge Burge.

MR. PORTER: And I understand it is backhanded authority, so if the Court would just give me a minute to address this issue. As Judge Burge announced, he was going to hold the hearing. He then entered a discovery order for DRC to turn over specific material so the hearing could go forward. The Lorain County prosecutor then sued Judge Burge in the Ohio Supreme Court to preclude him from going forward with a hearing on lethal injection.

11:13AM

The Ohio Supreme Court denied that motion.

Whether that is actually a ruling on standing, if the Court would want additional briefing, I am sure Ms.

Cook and I would submit additional briefing on the issue. But that is the best I can offer this Court.

And I understand -- I am sorry, Your Honor, I misspoke. It is also my understanding -- and I can't give you the Judge's name. I should be able to. I apologize -- is that one of the Mahoney Common Pleas Court judges is now conducting a hearing or has conducted the hearing in regard to the matter.

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THE COURT: In a status that is --

MR. PORTER: Pretrial.

THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. PORTER: And other than that, if the Court would like additional briefing, we certainly welcome the opportunity.

THE COURT: The reason I asked the question is I was looking at this and thinking that obviously, you know, there is -- his sentence has not been determined obviously. That is the critical issue that this Court is going to have to determine, whether again it is with participation of a jury or through a three-judge panel, because that issue has not been resolved yet. But you know, in Baze vs. Rees, just the first page, "Petitioners, convicted murderers, sentenced to death in Kentucky State Court," and as I went through and did a Westlaw search, every case I found out of every jurisdiction it was -- the lethal injection protocol was being challenged by individuals who had been sentenced to death, not by someone in a pretrial posture or someone -- I certainly didn't find any cases where there was a situation like this because I think it is an unusual, like I said, an unusual procedural posture. I did note in State vs. Huertas, 51 Ohio St. 3rd. 22, on -- and again it is not directly on point, but in this case, under section nine, miscellaneous issues, the last paragraph on page 14 -- well, no, I guess that is not the proper page. Let me see. Let me

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get the correct page cite. Looks like it would be on 1 2 page 32 of the actual decision. It says, "In a 17th, 3 18th, 20th and 21st propositions of law appellant 4 attacks the constitutionality of Ohio's capital 5 punishment scheme and these arguments have been 6 rejected in previous cases. And they cite Spisak, 7 Poindexter, Steffen, Buell, Jenkins. Then the next 8 line, "In addition, appellant has no standing to attack the death penalty because we have vacated his death 9 10 sentence." Then in a 9th District case, State vs. <u>Caldwell</u>, again, it is not -- it was an assignment of 11 error. It says, "Caldwell argues that the aggravated 12 13 murder charge should have been dismissed because the death penalty is unconstitutional. Caldwell does not 14 have standing to attack the death penalty because he 15 was not sentenced to the death penalty." So it's not 16 exactly the same situation here, but it says, "This 17 18 Court will not issue an advisory opinion as it is beyond the scope of proper judicial authority." And 19 20 they overruled that assignment of error. 21 22

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In <u>State vs. Brooks</u> out of the 8th District, 1991 decision, that is similar to the last one. It talks about, "Appellant argues in his 13th, 19th and 20th assignment of error issues which challenge the constitutionality of the death penalty statute,

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appellant in his brief states the reason he argues the death issues albeit he was not sentenced to death, is because quote the specter of the death penalty permeated the entire trial proceeding."

The Court goes on to say there is well-settled rule of law that generally a person only has standing to attack the constitutionality of rules and regulations that have affected his interest, those that have been applied to him. And it cites McNea vs. Garey, which is a federal case out of the northern district and then Akron Board of Education vs. State Board of Education, a 6th Circuit case. They say the constitutionality of state statute may not be brought into question by one who is not within the class against whom the operation of the statute is alleged to have been unconstitutionally applied and who has not been injured by its alleged unconstitutional provision. Because appellant did not receive the death penalty is not a member of the class claimed to be offended by the challenges statute, hence he lacks standing.

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Again, I understand the distinction factually from this case, but I am concerned about the extent to which it is instructive.

MR. PORTER: Would the Court like additional briefing?

THE COURT: You know, I think it may be helpful. 1 2 I am not trying to make work, but it appears to me that 3 in looking at the issue that would be the critical 4 concern and, of course, I am not sure to the extent 5 that this case would have any factual difference from 6 Rivera, I mean, that wasn't appealed. I noticed -- I 7 looked up the notice of appeal as to the 9th District. 8 It wasn't to the Ohio Supreme Court, so I don't know 9 that we would receive any dispositive ruling from that court in time to impact us or not, but it seems to me 10 11 that there may be -- if indeed there is a standing issue, it may behoove all of us to wait and see whether 12 13 it is an issue in the case and in the meantime, whether 14 there is further instruction provided out of that 15 appeal with the idea that should it become an issue, we can then take a look at whether this is the proper 16 vehicle or whether it really should be separate. 17 Because in Baze, for example, they filed a separate 18 19 suit, the petitioners in that case, they filed a 20 separate suit in state court asserting that the 21 Commonwealth's lethal injection protocol violates the 8th Amendment being cruel and unusual punishment. And 22 there the state trial court I believe had a seven-day 23 trial with 20-some odd witnesses, and all of that to 24 address those issues. And I understand that your 25

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motion, as does Judge Burge's decision, also invokes the separate state statute and I understand those issues are at play, so I am not suggesting that, you know, by looking at their standing in Baze, that Baze is necessarily completely dispositive of the issue. I mean, we're not there yet to be making those determinations.

But I guess I would want to be sure given the limited, you know, scope of judicial authority, that, you know, we are in a position where we are -- he has standing to raise the issue and I have proper jurisdiction to determine the issue and that we don't spend hours and hours litigating an issue that is ultimately going to be determined to have been improperly before the Court at that time.

MR. PORTER: Two points and they certainly don't carry the day or anything like that. I don't know if the Court would like an update of where Rivera is right now. That case is up on appeal.

THE COURT: I saw that there was a notice of appeal filed July 3rd. That was the last thing that I saw.

MR. PORTER: The State has asked for expedited briefing, that has been opposed. I know the Court went ahead and set a regular briefing schedule. And the

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other is just -- off the top of my head, is just I wonder if there isn't some analogy here and I don't know if the Court has had to do an Adkins hearing yet for purposes of a death penalty case. In the ones I have been involved with, the Court has done the Adkins hearing prior to the mitigation hearing; arguably mental retardation, some logic there hopefully, the equivalent of a standing issue.

THE COURT: I just didn't see that issue raised at this point in time. Have you raised an Adkins issue?

11:23AM

MR. PORTER: We weren't here. I'm just saying --

THE COURT: By analogy?

MR. PORTER: By analogy is that the Supreme Court said in Adkins that you couldn't be sentenced to death or you couldn't be executed rather, excuse me, if you were mentally retarded. At least some of the cases, the ones I have been involved with, they have done the hearing prior to the actual mitigation.

THE COURT: I guess the distinction that I see off the top of my head is that that is a factor or characteristic about an individual defendant that can be determined prior to trial or prior to the mitigation phase in a case. Whereas, this really doesn't deal with any particular characteristic of this defendant.

11:23AM

JILL M. CUTTER, RPR (513) 785-6596

It deals with the constitutionality of the protocol

used by the State in its lethal injection procedures.

And the only way that this defendant would be affected by that is if the sentence of death were ultimately imposed in the case. And as I stated, that is certainly not a foregone conclusion because that is the entire purpose of us coming back here. And that whoever the sentencing authority is, is going to have to engage in the appropriate weighing pursuant to 2929.03 before any determination like that is made.

MR. PORTER: And one additional update and I am sorry if I am going on, I don't mean to take up the Court's time.

THE COURT: Does the State have anything --

11:24AM

MR. PORTER: There is one additional ruling. I haven't gotten a chance to read it. I will -- it came out yesterday, and Ms. Cook has been forcing me this week to drive to and from the city every day so far this week, so I haven't had a chance to read it. Judge Frost has granted an evidentiary hearing in the middle of December for purposes of -- federal district for purposes of determining the applicability of Rees to Ohio procedures that --

11:25AM

THE COURT: All right.

MR. OSTER: Your Honor, just briefly, and probably confusing in retrospect, in looking back at the way the

State filed their motions, motion C, which is now P, the State filed more to try to prevent an evidentiary hearing on the issue as opposed to really going into the issue itself. N, where it was requested for --

THE COURT: Right. It --

MR. OSTER: We do talk about whether or not the issue is ripe if it goes toward the standing issue. Obviously the standard in -- for something to be ripe, it can't be a future event that may not occur, that is anticipated, or may not occur at all. Standing at this point --

11:26AM

THE COURT: Ripeness issues.

MR. OSTER: -- justiciable by this Court.

THE COURT: And those are concerns that I had as I was looking at it. It was just something that I felt perhaps didn't get the initial attention they should have. I am not finding fault. I am just -- I looked at it for hours before it occurred to me that wait a minute, maybe we better be looking at that issue first. So what I would suggest is perhaps that we have some additional research and authority presented on that issue to determine whether or not that is something that should be heard prior to the mitigation phase or if it is something that would be entertained by this Court subsequently, or if it is something that, in

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fact, that should be the subject of a separately filed suit if appropriate. I mean, I'm not sure which of those options or if that even encompasses the entire universe of options. I think it might be pertinent to have a little further research on that issue.

MR. PORTER: Would the Court set a date? I do better if the Court sets a date for purposes of

better if the Court sets a date for purposes of submitting additional briefing.

THE COURT: That is fine. Is it something that

THE COURT: That is fine. Is it something that we want to do in terms -- is there any reason why you wouldn't be able to file simultaneous argument on the issue? It is not something I see where you would necessarily go back and forth on it.

MR. OSTER: No objection.

MR. PORTER: We have no objection.

THE COURT: What is an appropriate amount of time, given your schedules?

(All counsel confer off the record.)

THE COURT: Has counsel had an opportunity to discuss what they would propose as a date for submitting further authority?

MR. OSTER: September 17th seemed to be agreeable to both sides.

THE COURT: All right. Joe, can I have a pretrial order? I will set that as a separate date. And then I

assume we are going to want to argue that issue as well, correct?

MS. COOK-REICH: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. PORTER: Yes.

THE COURT: All right. Looking at the Court's schedule in October, it seems like one day is just as bad as another. I would like perhaps to deal with it prior to me getting into the O'Hara case. How about early in the afternoon on Friday, October 10th, after I conclude my criminal docket? That would give Mr. Porter some time to drive down that day and, you know, again being an oral argument issue on this one issue, I don't see where we would need to set aside a large block of time. I mean, I will put it down as an hour of docket time. Don't know that we would use all of that.

MS. COOK-REICH: That is fine with both of our calendars, Your Honor.

MR. PORTER: Just so I am adequately prepared, is this Court going to want argument just on the standing issue that day or will it want argument on the entire kit and caboodle for lack of a better term.

THE COURT: I feel that -- I mean, you have already briefed pretty thoroughly the other issues, so I think that any argument that you would have presented

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today on this, be prepared -- if it does turn out that he has standing, be prepared to go forward with those arguments as well. And we will just defer further action on this motion P and N until that date. I am going to set that at 1:30 PM. Will counsel approach and sign this pretrial order just setting that date?

I'm going to be doing my own research also, so at that point we can determine that issue with some finality that day, but in the event assuming arguendo, that there is a standing or a ripeness issue that would prevent the Court from considering it prior to sentencing, I would also like counsel to contemplate whether it would be appropriate to have some type of hearing after a verdict on sentence before this Court or whether it is really an issue that like many of these other cases is properly brought as a separate action either in the state or federal court.

It looks like <u>Baze vs. Rees</u> in state court in Kentucky, my research showed that a lot of the cases are brought up either on habeas or a 1983 action if they are only challenging the protocol itself. It looked like there were some different vehicles and I really haven't gotten that far to know which would be appropriate. So any input counsel would have on that issue would assist the Court.

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Counsel, given that we are going to be addressing L and M tomorrow, is there anything further that we need to take up today regarding the motions that we have already discussed or any other motions?

MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, Mr. Porter is trying to be very congenial and he is suggesting a possible resolution relative to our motions on the March 31st order, which are now up in the Ohio Supreme Court. Obviously, you have made statements that because that is pending there, you won't touch that particular issue. We certainly understand that. We are attempting to try to resolve that in the event that they agree that it is not a final appealable order, Mr. Porter might be requesting an evidentiary hearing on that, which is what we would have liked before it went that far as to whether or not they are so entitled to those records. He is suggesting a possible resolution that we would certainly consider withdrawing our pending motion and appeal before the Ohio Supreme Court if we are granted that evidentiary hearing which might put this back before the Court.

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THE COURT: Well, thank you for advising me.

Again, I don't feel comfortable commenting on it one
way or the other. But thank you for advising me that
you're engaged in that analysis. Obviously, if it was

1	a matter that I had authority to act on, I would	1
2	consider it appropriately.	
3	Is there anything else, then, or are we going to	
4	be back tomorrow morning on L and M?	
5	MR. OSTER: There is nothing on behalf of the	
6	State. We have no motions.	
7	MS. COOK-REICH: Your Honor, if I could have just	
8	one second. I have a notice from a witness that said	
9	that he would be available I thought it was 10:00	
10	tomorrow instead of 9:00. Would the Court indulge us	11:37AM
11	and allow us to begin at 10:00?	
12	THE COURT: Any objection?	
13	MR. OSTER: No, Your Honor.	
14	THE COURT: All right. Let's restart tomorrow at	Y.
15	10:00.	
16	MS. COOK-REICH: Thank you, Your Honor.	
17	MR. OSTER: Thank you, Your Honor.	
18	THE COURT: In the meantime, we will be adjourned	N.
19	on this matter. We will see everybody here tomorrow	
20	morning at 10:00.	11:38AM
21	(Proceedings concluded at 11:38 a.m.)	
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2	STATE OF OHIO)
3) SS. REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE
4	COUNTY OF BUTLER)
5	I Jill M. Cutter, RPR, do hereby certify that I am
6	a Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public within
7	the State of Ohio.
8	I further certify that these proceedings were
9	taken in shorthand by me and by electronic means at the time
10	and place herein set forth and was thereafter reduced to
11	typewritten form, and that the foregoing constitutes a true
12	and accurate transcript, all done to the best of my skill and
13	ability.
14	I further certify that I am not related to any of
15	the parties hereto, nor am I in any way interested in the
16	result of the action hereof.
17	Dated at Hamilton, Ohio, this 29 day of March,
18	2009.
19	Land Part
20	Jill M. Cutter, RPR
21	Official Court Reporter Butler County Common Pleas
22	Hamilton, Ohio 45011
23	
24	
25	